

THE

CLUB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

VOL. VII.

NOVEMBER, 1900.

No. 2

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Something New for Girls and Boys

THE GREAT EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF TWO NEW DEPARTMENTS IN "ST. NICHOLAS."



"BECAUSE WE WANT TO KNOW."
Motto of "Nature and Science" in "St. Nicholas" Magazine.

During the past year "St. Nicholas" Magazine, which has been for nearly thirty years the leading children's monthly magazine of the world (and is now the only one of its class), has introduced several new departments which have been extremely attractive and have greatly increased the circulation. One of these is

"NATURE AND SCIENCE"

For many years the editor of this new department has been accompanied by young folks in parties of from a few to two hundred and fifty on natural history excursions along the roadsides, across the fields, through the forests, and in the meadows and swamps. This past year alone he has taken about 4300 girls and boys on tramps aggregating over 175 miles; and now in "St. Nicholas," he is reaching scores of thousands of children.

Prominent students are contributors to the department, which contains interesting short articles, beautifully illustrated, telling of four-footed animals, birds, insects water animals, plants, and whatever pertains to Nature.

"Don't bother me—I'm too busy," is too often the remark from a grown-up person to a child who really wants to know. The editor of "Nature and Science" gives careful attention to every question asked by his young readers, and "We will write to 'St. Nicholas' about it!" has become the motto of the department.

"THE ST. NICHOLAS LEAGUE"

is another new department of "St. Nicholas" about which the boy and girl readers are growing very enthusiastic. It is an organization of those who read the magazine (whether subscribers or not), without dues, and it offers prizes each month for the best drawings, photographs, poems, stories, puzzles and puzzle answers, also special prizes from time to

time; and all contributions are impartially judged, with due allowance for the age of the contributor. Some of the work sent in by young folks shows surprising talent.

Another department, "Books and Reading," helps to turn the minds of the young "St. Nicholas" readers toward the right sort of literature.

No one who does not see "St. Nicholas" can realize what an interesting magazine it is, and how exquisitely it is illustrated; it is a surprise to young and old. Of literature it contains the choicest, and in art it has never been surpassed by any grown folks' periodical. The new volume begins with November, 1900, and the subscription price is \$3.00 a year. If there are children in your home, you can hardly afford to be without it.

FROM MRS. MONTGOMERY.

"I shall be very glad if in any way a word of mine can be of service in commending the St. Nicholas to club women. It seems to me the most charming of children's magazines—its cultural value in fostering a love of good pictures and good literature is large."

HELEN BARRETT MONTGOMERY,
Ex-Pres. N. Y. State Federation Women's Clubs; Member Board of Education, Rochester, N. Y.

FROM MRS. SCOTT.

"Happy is the child who, with the delightful sense of ownership, cuts the leaves of St. Nicholas every month, especially since it has added to its already bright, entertaining and instructive pages this valuable contribution—the department of Nature and Science."

"No greater stimulus could be found for teaching the young to see and understand the beauties of nature."

"Only an artist can realize how much thought and research this gifted band of illustrators have put into the varied work which so delights the young readers of St. Nicholas."

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WHAT THE CHILDREN THINK OF IT.

Bertha M. M. Wheeler, Fayetteville, New York, says: "This League seems to me the pleasantest thing the editors of St. Nicholas could have thought of to bring into close relationship the world-wide family of St. Nicholas readers."

From Mary F. Watkins, New York City:

"I think the League is perfectly splendid, and I hope it will keep on forever."

From Margaret Doane Gardner, Bishop's House, Albany, New York:

"If ever my literary work should come to anything, I shall always feel that St. Nicholas, with its League, has been and is a great help."

Every boy and girl should be a reader of "St. Nicholas," and every reader of "St. Nicholas" should be a member of the St. Nicholas League. Address

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A PRIZE DRAWING BY A SIXTEEN YEAR OLD BOY.
From "The St. Nicholas League."

THE CLUB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs and of the United States Daughters of 1812.

VOLUME VII.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER, 1900.

NUMBER 2

Helen M. Winslow, - - Editor and Publisher.

NOTES.

Now comes the winter of the committee's discontent.

Will the State secretaries please send us their year-books?

The spirit of association is the strength of the Federation, says Mrs. Emily E. Williamson.

We grow selfish and narrow if we shut ourselves up from others. Let us take the best and give the best.

Don't be a caviller unless you are sure you can tell exactly how to run your club better than it ever has been conducted, and then don't cavil.

Several "echoes of the Biennial" will be found in this number, although it is nearly six months after. But the best of the papers are to appear in these pages through the coming winter

Fifteen State Federations held conventions in October, lasting from one to three days and three States will meet in convention in November. Does this fact have any sociological significance?

The Club stands for high purpose, purity of thought, cultivation of mind, higher and better education, a knowledge of all the conditions of life with the social and labor problems. Let us make the most of our opportunities.

Mrs. Shattuck has added to the "Woman's Manual" a ready reference table for presiding officers, giving a list of the chief motions and stating which may and which may not be debated, amended, reconsidered, etc., etc. The manual is now in its thirteenth edition.

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"THE MELLOWING OF OCCASION."

IT has been said, and not unadvisedly, that when women put their shoulders unitedly up against a wheel, it has got to go. A good test of this is now being made in Minnesota, where the national park scheme, which is now before congress awaiting final action, is being again vigorously pushed by the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs, and with an unanimity which it will be impossible for any one set of men to resist. Petitions, asking congress for favorable consideration of the proposed bill, are being circulated in every hamlet and of course most willingly signed by most everybody, since the original proposition for 7,000,000 acres has been reduced to 800,000 instead. The area of the proposed park is admirably suited for a health and pleasure resort and embraces some of the finest lake and white pine forests in the state. The move for the preservation of these lands for park purposes is warmly indorsed by thinking men in all walks of life, and since it is so ably and persistently espoused by the gentler sex, will probably be an accomplished fact in the near future.

Upon this tract are tribes of Chippewa Indians numbering in all 1,500 souls. It is proposed that the Indians be left where they are instead of being driven away to a foreign reservation.

The objection, then, to using the land for a national park on the ground that the Indians would be deprived of their just rights seems groundless. Their removal is not contemplated and, as they occupy but a small portion of the reservation, there is plenty of room for them and a host of visitors besides, while the opportunity afforded them for remunerative employment in patrolling the district and protecting it from forest fires might be considered a civilizing agency. Besides the plan proposes to pay a fair price for the Indians' lands, more, doubtless, than they would obtain if obliged to sell in open market, as proposed last year, so that the movement will be of direct benefit to "Lo" and his brethren.

The State President, Mrs. Williams, than whom a more energetic and capable woman it would be difficult to find, has sent out a letter to every club woman in Minnesota, in which she says: "If we are to secure the park in which we are so deeply interested, we must act at once. Delay and half-hearted effort means defeat, and defeat means disgrace, since we have been so honored all over the land for espousing this excellent cause.

"As a State Federation we are 5,000 strong. Let us, every one, take hold at once, and show how the women of Minnesota can work for a good cause to which they are pledged. Ten thousand names should be on these petitions and the petitions on their way to Washington immediately. And this should be but the beginning. Each club should, at its first meeting, pass strong resolutions in favor of the park and send them to each member of our delegation in congress and to the secretary of the interior. We should co-operate heartily with the physicians and all other friends of the park and devise every means possible to interest the people of our own locality; by individual discussion in our homes and social gatherings; by contributions to the press; by mass meetings, where they can be effectively arranged, and by any other plans that we can devise. We should kindle a blaze of enthusiasm all over our state.

"Let us get every voter enlisted on our side, and interest the delegates of all parties to put the park into their platform. Let us, in this way, show the politicians that we are to be

counted in, and that it will not do to ignore a good cause in which we are interested. And let us not fail to interest every right-minded and generous lumberman in the state on our side. Let us do these things and everything else that will arouse the people to the value of the park and the danger of losing it, and make the conviction that we must have it so strong that the most unwilling shall see and the basest shall feel that it is not wise nor safe to sell for thirty pieces of silver this beautiful park, a precious heritage of ourselves and our children."

In addition to this every president of every State Federation is asked to bring the matter before her co-workers, and forward the following petition to the congressmen and senators from her district, with as many signatures affixed as possible: "Dear Sir—Believing the movement in Minnesota to preserve a portion of her primeval forest as a forestry reserve and national park is wise and timely, we ask you, as our representative, to vote for and otherwise lend your influence for the support of the measure."

How much the other State Federations will do remains to be seen. We are all too apt to neglect those things which are not of direct benefit to us, and sometimes we fail to grasp all the things that would benefit us. For instance, the intelligent, thinking person must realize the effect upon the flow and quantity of water in a river, with its timber-covered headwaters denuded. The mean depth of the Mississippi would undoubtedly be greatly lowered were the timber to be cut from this great water shed. This being so, to keep the river navigable its entire length from St. Paul to the Gulf, would require the expenditure of many millions annually. Instead of a request for eight or ten millions a hundred millions would be asked for. To do that which would lower this great river two or three feet would prove a catastrophe to the whole Mississippi River Valley, with its more than thirty million inhabitants, so that this is a matter wherein every club woman in the Mississippi Valley has a personal interest. Here is to that brave band of women up in Minnesota. May their heroic efforts be rewarded according to their heart's desire.

All of which reminds us of the determined campaign waged by the New Jersey women to preserve the Palisades. Haven't they worked, though, and with very little assistance from outsiders? Legislatures have been appealed to, and legislators have been persuaded until, hopeful as the outcome looks, the New Jersey women must feel ready to swoon at the word "Palisade." And so, here's to them also!

There is really no end to it—this question of what women may accomplish for the public good. And one of the most hopeful signs of this close of the nineteenth century is that women are no longer content with hiding their light under a bushel. They think very little about the position of the light, so that it is shedding bright rays over the dark places of the earth.

The tone of your paper, especially "The Mellowing of Occasion," is so helpful, and so beautiful that that alone is sufficient reason for wishing the paper. I have spoken more than once to the club of your paper, which is on file at the Public Library.—Mrs. W. H. Crosby, President Woman's Club of Racine, Wis.

TRAINING OF THE WILL, PROHIBITION OR INHIBITION.

By Mrs. Helen Elliott, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Read at the Milwaukee Biennial.

AS American citizens we are appalled when we gaze into the abyss of sin and sorrow that has opened before us. We see writhing masses of humanity, victims of heredity and environment. Epileptics, idiots, the feeble minded, inebriates, criminals pass in review and we stand sponsors for these weak and vicious wards of society.

When we realize that each year the ratio of degenerates to normals is largely increased we become alarmed. Who and what are responsible? How may existing conditions be bettered?

As earnest, thinking Christian women it becomes our burden to assume our share of the responsibility and give energy and time to the solution of the problem.

The causes of the present conditions may be traced to church and state, home and school.

It is beyond the scope of the present discussion to consider sanitation, legal limitation, home culture, marriage regulations, religious training or other innumerable elements that influence human life.

That the school is a large factor in the moulding of character needs but be stated.

While there is no more prolific cause of crime than the want of a true home life in childhood and early youth, we must not underestimate the influence of ideas, sentiments, and habits gained during the school period.

Intelligence and conscience are the two principal safeguards against abnormal conditions. Ignorance the converse of intelligence, and depravity the converse of conscience are contributory causes of wrong action.

All powers of the human being are under the control of that imperial power, the executive of the faculties, the soul in movement, that we call will; so we conclude that the all-important contributory cause of crime is weakness or perversion of the will, manifesting itself in instability on the one hand or in obstinacy, pertinacity, indocility, contrariety and rebellion on the other.

For educators then, it becomes imperative that they must understand the nature of the will and the means for a proper and symmetrical training of the same.

It is only in recent years that the study of childhood, a subject of gravest importance, has been seriously taken up by Perez and others. We have found that the child is naturally by his organization nearer to the criminal, to the animal, to the savage than is the adult.

The child lives in the present; the emotion or the desire of the moment is large enough to blot out for him the whole world; he has no foresight and is easily given up to his instincts.

These emotions and instincts become habitual, the nervous system of the child will grow to the way in which it is exercised just "as a sheet of paper once creased will tend forever afterward to fall into the same folds. "So the great thing in all education," says Professor James, "is to make his nervous system his ally instead of his enemy."

There is a profound contradiction in current educational discussions regarding the most effectual methods of training the will. One school of thinkers advocates self abnegation, believing that discipline of the moral nature is acquired only

through effort to act for duty's sake. They claim that life is too serious to be reduced to the satisfaction of personal interests.

On the other hand, the opposite school advances the thesis that interest is the sole guarantee of good results; that training according to the theory of effort gives a narrow and bigoted or a dull and mechanical character.

Dr. Dewey says "that the great fallacy of the so-called effort theory is that it identifies the exercises of the will with certain external activities and certain external results, that internally we have random or mind wandering, a sequence of ideas with no end at all, because not brought to a focus in action."

In the healthy will, vision will be right and the action will follow the vision's lead; in the unhealthy will the vision may be right or it may be wrong, but the action will be explosive or impulsive.

The psychic state before action is one of inward unrest, one of indecision ideas favorable and ideas antagonistic combat with each other for supremacy upon the field of consciousness, then one idea will become intense, other ideas will vanish and volition will immortalize choice.

All behavior then is the result of impulses and inhibitions.

If instead of action, the idea ally itself with prohibition in-action becomes habitual.

If the will is obstructed or as common phraseology puts it, the will is balky—shall we break the will?

No, never, divert it.

Shall it be diverted by negation, by prohibition?

No, rather by substitution. The boy or girl who is forced to follow some line of action or is forbidden to follow some other line of action becomes a machine and when he passes out from under the rod he lacks that most essential virtue—self control.

Such self poise will accompany effectual training of the will that the man or the woman in the midst of the crowd will keep with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.

He who continually forces high ideals to the background, who paralyzes noble motives, becomes the slave to his own prohibitions and his moral life is one of negations.

He who is early equipped with a large stock of ideas, is given a character full of scruples and inhibitions, is taught to choose wisely, to hold fast to his choice, and to act energetically is a man of the highest type.

The complete and perfect man is but the evolution of the well trained child. The well trained child is he whose interest for the best in life is stimulated, whose attention to noble ideas is spontaneous, whose volitions obey a wise choice.

The function of the school is to lead, not drive, the boy or the girl out into the broad fields and clear atmosphere of life, to enlarge his range of vision and to lift him above the finite into the realms of infinitude.

In these times of business stress and close competition, when the father's strength and time are necessary to win the industrial battle, the burden of child culture falls upon the mother. Before me are representative women of America, who send out from their homes children of culture and of high ideals.

But the majority of the children in the schools today come from homes where the mother is physically exhausted by the cares attendant upon motherhood; or is a neurotic because of petty economies made necessary by limited means; and in most cases is intellectually incapable of training American citizens.

So the final analysis is school training or no training.

The school building may be well located, the architecture without fault, the sanitation perfect, the decorations artistic, the

equipment complete, but without a real live, earnest, Christian teacher the school is a failure.

The teacher must awaken interest, hold attention, direct energy, impart knowledge, remove difficulties. She must furnish the armor of life, supply ammunition for the battle and fill the knap-sack with necessities for the march.

When so much of life's conduct depends upon early culture and so much of this training is the teacher's responsibility, we conclude from the present conditions of society that the teacher has not met the demand society has made upon her.

She has not met the demand because she has lacked preparation. She has not prepared herself for her life work with due diligence because the incentive has been insufficient.

What would be a sufficient incentive?

A social position compatible with education and innate refinement; a remuneration that will supply the necessities for a woman of culture.

Women of America, it is within your power to give this incentive, and I plead with you to use your influence to place competent men and women over our boys and girls during the plastic period of their lives; men and women who understand the life of the child, to whom his physical and psychic condition is an open book.

To circumscribe the child with meaningless rules, to drive with a curb bit, to hurl volleys of don'ts at his head is unsound pedagogy and unwise ethics.

Good thoughts must be inhibited and noble deeds encouraged.

True teaching and right training shows the child what he is—introduces him to himself.

When nature leads him out to gather the tumble weeds of life, the teacher must be a moral botanist and pursue the laboratory method.

It will be of little value to her to discourse upon the evils of cultivating the Russian thistle and the benefits of rose culture.

Rather, a taste for all the beauty in life may be acquired by going with him across the fields, down the dells and through the glen; leading him to a personal knowledge of the wild rose that may be grown all along his pathway; of the humility of the little violet; of the usefulness of the sunflower; of the sweetness of the jasmine; of the modesty of the anemone; of the stateliness of the magnolia; or of the purity of the lily, which should symbolize his life.

The Woman's Lecture Course which is planned by the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association will be a new feature in progressive suffrage work in that state. There will be six lectures by such representative women as Helen M. Winslow, who is editor of *The Club Woman*; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American W. S. A.; Rev. Jeannette O. Ferris, Eaton Rapids, Mich., who gives an illustrated lecture on "Woman's Evolution"; Gail Laughlin, attorney at law, of New York; Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee of Washington, and Dr. Anna H. Shaw of Philadelphia. Miss Winslow speaks on the subject of "What the Club Does for the Woman," Miss Catt on the "Evolution of Marriage," Mrs. Ferris as mentioned, Miss Laughlin on "Labor Problem," Dr. McGee on "Women Army Nurses," and Dr. Shaw on a special suffrage topic. The meetings planned for are as follows: Grand Rapids, Detroit, Jackson, Battle Creek and Saginaw. Any clubs desiring further information will please write to Mrs. Claudia Q. Murphy, chairman lecture course, Michigan E. S. A., Grand Rapids, Mich.

DISCORDS AND HARMONIES.

Janette Hill Knox, Wahpeton, N. D.

WHEN the president of the "Woman's Literary Club" announced that at the next meeting each member would be expected to present some thought bearing upon "Discords and Harmonies," at least three-fourths of all the ladies present looked aghast. The musical members were pleased.

"It does not matter," said the president, "whether you know anything or nothing regarding musical scales and symphonies, but all know something of the discords and harmonies in human life and in human thought, and the conversation may assume any shape that you please to give it, only let each one be prepared with some thought upon this subject. The conversation will be informal, and I am sure pleasant and profitable."

After that explanation all the members looked pleased.

When the "Club" again met there was expectancy upon each face. All had evidently become interested. Mrs. Mason, the president, gave numbers to each, which simply indicated the order in which the ladies should give theories, or illustrations, or quotations. This, however was not to prevent free discussion of any thought presented.

"We are ready for No. 1," said the president.

"I read something interesting the other day," responded Mrs. Wolfe, "that shows the power of music in a way that is exceedingly fascinating to me. You know that a century ago surgeons had to perform the operations of cutting off limbs and doing other cruel things without chloroform or any kind of anesthetics. The poor victims had to be tied down by ropes so that the doctors could cut and gash without being disturbed by the struggles of the patient. After the battle of Yorktown in 1781, a young soldier who had been shot in the knee was taken to the hospital. It was found necessary to cut off his leg, and the surgeon gave orders to the nurse to bind the man first before beginning the amputation.

"'Never!' cried the soldier. 'You can tear my heart from my breast, but you shall not bind me! Can you get me a fiddle?'"

"The fiddle was procured, and the soldier tuned it. He then said to the surgeon:

"'So Doctor, now you may begin,' and during the amputation, which lasted forty minutes, the soldier played without uttering a false note."

"That reminds me of a statement of Dr. Channing," said Mrs. Allen. "The statement to which I refer, however, is on the religious aspect of music, instead of physical. He says: 'I am conscious of a power in music which I want words to describe. Nothing in my experience is more inexplicable. An instinct has always led me to transfer the religious sentiment to music; and I suspect that the Christian world under its power has often attained to a singular consciousness of immortality.'"

"Lay aside your numbers for the present," exclaimed the president. "I think they will hamper the freedom of the conversation. If any do not avail themselves of an opportunity to speak, they will be given one before the meeting closes. Is there anything more to be said upon the interesting thoughts already suggested?"

"I have a good illustration of the spirit of music that exists in man," responded Mrs. Wakefield. "It was at Waterloo. A Polish musician, surrounded by the dying and the dead, was so absorbed in the sweet strains that filled his heart and found expression in his touch that he seemed not to notice the deadly

missiles that swept around him, but played on and on until death touched him, and the wounded body was stilled forever, but who can doubt that his soul expanded under the music of the immortal life?"

"Mrs. Barber," asked the president, "which do you consider the better test of the moral culture of an age, its painting or its music?"

"Its music," replied Mrs. Barber. "You remember the well known statement of Martin Luther that 'Satan hates music!' He expressed nearly the same thought when he said: 'Music is the art of the prophets; it is the only other art, which, like theology, can calm the agitations of the soul and put the devil to flight.' Music touches the heart as painting cannot."

"There is one reform awaiting some heroic soul," said Mrs. Sowles. "I doubt if the time will ever come in which a promiscuous audience will be absolutely quiet during a musical rehearsal. Mrs. Barnes, you are a public spirited woman, why not pioneer a reform of this kind?"

"There is a good field, I admit," was the reply. "Emerson says that every revolution was first a thought in one man's mind, and every reform was at one time a private opinion."

"Mrs. Sowles' allusion recalls an incident from Camilla Urso's performance," said Mrs. Purdon. "I once had the privilege of hearing her. When she was in one of the finest passages and every person present who had any soul was thrilled to its depths and was hanging upon her touch in breathless silence, a man in the gallery was eating peanuts. Camilla endured it a short time and then suddenly stopped playing. Looking up into the corner of the gallery where the man sat she said:

"When that peanut solo ends, I will go on with my violin."

"Musicians are much alike in that respect, I think," said Mrs. Carter. "I have read that Handel used to get very angry at the court ladies who talked during the performance of his music."

"Speaking of Camilla Urso, reminds me of something I read recently," added Mrs. Propper. "It is related that she stood three hours a day for six months with one foot raised over a saucer to acquire elegance of position. She broke many a saucer before she conquered her awkwardness, for which she was thus disciplined."

"That would harmonize with George Eliot's definition of genius. She says that genius is at first little more than a great capacity for taking trouble," added Mrs. Crooks.

"I have heard of a music teacher," said Mrs. Patterson, "who gave advice to one of his pupils in the sentiment:

"If you would sing sweetly cultivate your heart."

"That is logical," responded Mrs. Davidson; "if one stops to think. Take the voice of a person when he is angry and compare it with the same voice when he talks with one whom he loves, and we can readily believe that the music of the soul is expressed by the voice."

"Yes," added Mrs. Morrill, "and it has a similar effect upon others. David tried music upon raving Saul. It did not seem to reach his soul, however, but usually it has a charming effect."

"I have read," said Mrs. Divet, "that when the regimental band, during our civil war, played near the hospitals, it had a wonderful effect upon the sick soldiers. Those too lame to walk before would get up and go out into the sunshine and the homesick ones would begin to pack their baggage and study time tables."

"You know it is said of Fontenelle that he never smiled,

never loved, and disliked music," added Mrs. Montgomery. "Those characteristics certainly harmonize."

"An old physician used to claim that all diseases could be cured by music," said Mrs. Eastman. "Music has healing in it. I think it is Talmage who says that there are whole portfolios and librettos of tears set to music."

"There is a vast amount of music in the world that most of us are too dull to hear," said Mrs. Meckstroth. "To me there is nothing sweeter than the voice of a little child. I do not wonder that it can steal into a man's soul that is closed to all other influences. Even Saul might have been touched in this way when David's harp failed."

"I begin to feel as if our lives are set to music," exclaimed Mrs. Forkner.

"Perhaps that is why there are so many discords in them," added Mrs. McCumber.

"Dr. Holland says that silence is vocal if we listen well. There must be music in silence that we could hear if our ears were keen enough," continued Mrs. French.

"Or if our hearts were pure enough," suggested Mrs. Leach.

"There is a beautiful poem that has been running in my mind ever since this conversation began, and, indeed, before, as it was my selected contribution to the theme of the afternoon," said Mrs. Gellerman.

"Will you repeat it at this time for us?" asked Mrs. Mason.

"Most gladly," answered Mrs. Gellerman. "It is entitled

THE CHILDREN'S MUSIC.

"We asked where the magic came from,
That made her so wondrous fair,
As she stood with the sunlight touching
Her gloss of golden hair.
And her blue eyes looked toward heaven,
As though they could see God there.
'Hush,' said the child, 'can't you hear it,
The music that's everywhere?"

"God help us! We could not hear it;
Our hearts were heavy with pain;
We heard men toiling and wrangling,
We heard the whole world complain;
And the sound of a mocking laughter
We heard again and again,
But we lost all faith in the music,
We had listened so long in vain.

"Can't you hear it?" the young child whispered,
And sadly we answered 'No.'
We might have fancied we heard it
In the days of long ago.
But the music is all a delusion,
Our reason has told us so,
And you will forget that you heard it
When you hear the sound of woe.

"Then out spoke one from among us,
Who had nothing left to fear;
Who had given his life for others
And been repaid with a sneer.
And his face was lit with a glory,
And his voice was calm and clear,
And he said, 'I can hear the music
Which the little children hear.'"

A hush fell upon the company as Mrs. Gellerman finished repeating the poem, and many were asking themselves if it were true that human lives are really set to music! How long the silence may have continued, is uncertain if Mrs. Mason had not called their attention to the fact that there were several present who had not yet spoken upon the topic before them.

"That beautiful poem is enough to make this meeting profitable," she said, if we had nothing more. But with the suggestive and instructive thoughts already presented and those that are sure to be given from those who have not taken part in the conversation, I am certain that we all feel that our little experiment is a success. Mrs. Lauder, shall we now hear what you have reserved for us?"

"I am quite ready to report," Mrs. Lauder replied, "and I should scarcely have remained silent so long if the thought I am to present was not on a little different phase of the subject. Discord, surely, but the discord of poor humanity out of tune. I have been reading Thackeray lately. He gives the character of a Miss Crawley—a maiden 'far descended'—who praises unequal marriages but falls into a fit when her nephew makes one—who calls Rebecca Sharp her equal but commands her to put some coals on the fire!

"I threw down Thackeray and took up English history. I read how unmercifully Lord Bute denounced the corruption of Walpole and then went out to practice fraud himself."

"Who is it says that Pope was always abusing lords and seeking their favor at the same time?" asked Mrs. Hazen. No one being able to answer the question she continued: "I have read that the wife of Catullus cried until her eyes were red because her favorite sparrow died but she poisoned her husband! Sterne whimpered over a dead donkey and left his mother to starve!"

"Not long ago I was reading of a similar characteristic in Rousseau," said Mrs. Lane. "He wrote so pathetically of children in his 'Emile' that tenderness for their infants became fashionable among the aristocratic ladies of Paris. He disputed with the 'Encyclopedists,' declaiming eloquently upon the sacredness of maternity, but went from the discussion to cast his own new born infant into the basket of the Foundling Hospital!"

"Yet," said Mrs. Henry, "because history portrays such contradictions in the lives of public individuals, we are not to believe that they exist less fully among the masses. As the virtues of many a citizen in private life are often unknown beyond the limits of his own town or county, so with his peculiarities. They are not known, hence unnoticed. We have no logical reason to think we are free from similar inconsistencies. Robert Burns was so impressed with this truth that he has immortalized it:

"O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel' as ithers see us!
It wad frae manie a blunder free us
And foolish notion."

"But there may be inconsistencies in our lives—perhaps I should call them contradictions—that do not affect our character," added Mrs. Gamble.

"Yes," continued Mrs. Jamieson, "that is true. Some of them are amusing as well as pathetic. I was in Boston a while ago and I saw a man walking up and down Tremont street, wearing a great placard across his back with the advertisement, 'Walking Made Easy,' but the man himself who bore such tidings to the people was so lame in his feet that he could

scarcely hobble along on the sidewalk!"

"You know how it was with Beethoven," responded Mrs. Klepper. "I have read that he who gave such pleasure to thousands could not hear his own wondrous music or the voice that thundered the popular applause."

"I think that there is an illustration still more pathetic," added Mrs. Quimby. "The author of 'Home, Sweet, Home' was a homeless wanderer, and many a time stood beneath an open window to listen to his own song, sung as it was in every home where music dwelt."

"I have something in my scrap book about him that I brought for my contribution to the discord of human lives," said Mrs. Purdon. "The author is unknown. I can read it so much better than I can tell it that I will quote it:

"As I sit at my window here in Washington, watching the course of great men and the destiny of party, I meet often with strange contradictions in this eventful life. The most remarkable was that of John Howard Paine, author of 'Sweet Home.' I knew him personally. He occupied the rooms under me for some time, and his conversation was so captivating that I often spent whole days in his apartments. He was an applicant for office at the time—consul at Tunis—from which he had been removed. What a sad thing it was to see the poet subjected to the humiliation of office seeking! Of an evening we would walk along the street. Once in a while we would see some family circle so happy and forming so beautiful a group that we would stop and then pass silently on.

"On such occasions he would give a history of his wanderings, his trials, and all the cares incident to his sensitive nature and poverty."

"How often," said he once, "have I been in the heart of Paris, Berlin, and London, or some other city, and heard persons singing or the hand-organ playing 'Sweet Home,' without a shilling to buy the next meal or a place to lay my head. The world has literally sung my song until every heart is familiar with its melody. Yet I have been a wanderer from my boyhood. My country has ruthlessly turned me from office and in old age I have to submit to humiliation for bread."

"Thus he would complain of his hapless lot. His only wish was to die in a foreign land, to be buried by strangers and sleep in obscurity.

"I met him one day looking unusually sad. 'Have you got your consulate?' said I.

"Yes, and leave in a week for Tunis. I shall never return."

"The last expression was not a political faith. Far from it. Poor Payne. His wish was realized. He died in Tunis. Whether his remains have been brought to this country I know not. They should be, and if none other would do it, let the homeless throughout the world give a penny for a monument to Payne. I knew him and will give my penny for an inscription like the following:

Here Lies

J. HOWARD PAYNE,

The Author of "Sweet Home;"

A wanderer in life; he whose songs were sung in every tongue, and found an echo in every heart, never had a home.

"He died in a foreign land."

"That was almost a prophecy," said Mrs. Mason. "His triumph, like many another, came after his death."

"Payne had at least one triumph in his lifetime," added Mrs. Meckstroth. "Possibly some of you have read the incident. It was in Washington the last time Payne was there.

Jenny Lind sang in the great National hall, and the papers said before the most distinguished audience that had ever assembled in the capital. The great singer charmed the vast throng with her exquisite melodies, among which were the 'Flute Song,' the 'Bird Song,' and the 'Greeting to America.' Suddenly, by an act of inspiration, she turned her face toward the part of the auditorium where John Howard Payne was sitting and then she sang 'Home, Sweet Home' with such marvelous power that everyone present was entranced.

"It thrills me to think of it, and makes what I was about to say before Mrs. Meckstroth recalled that touching incident seem too tame to speak of," said Mrs. Forkner.

"When such musical souls as yours and Mrs. Meckstroth's get stirred it must be hard to come down to the prosaic," said the president, "especially when discord is involved, but let us hear what you were about to say, Mrs. Forkner."

"Very well," continued Mrs. Forkner, "only let me say first that the thoughts that have been expressed this afternoon recall to my mind what someone has said, that man's nature is an instrument, from every part of which God expects music. But I was about to say before this Payne episode that a good illustration of the inconsistent, although possibly more incongruous than inconsistent, is quoted of that illustrious German philosopher, Schelling, whose physical appearance was exceedingly repulsive, and yet he gave the most fascinating lectures upon 'The Art of the Beautiful.'"

"There is also the story of Guido's celebrated painting, which was sold at auction many years ago in England. When it was placed before the public, the auctioneer said nothing of the picture, or of the master, but talked grandly and eloquently of the frame!" said Mrs. Allen.

"There is a curious incident connected with the life of Ossoli, the husband of Margaret Fuller," said Mrs. Propper. "Margaret once took him to an eminent sculptor to get him admitted into the studio as he had much time and taste for the art of sculpture, she said. The artist gave him a foot to model and the proper clay with which to work. Two weeks later Ossoli returned the model and his own copy, which he proudly held before the critical gaze of the artist, when it was discovered that the toe was placed upon the wrong side of the foot!"

"But inconsistencies and incongruities are not confined to sculpture, music or painting," continued Mrs. Davidson. "I have read that Selwin, the man most renowned for social wit in England in his time, sat forty years in Parliament and never spoke on any question."

"Were it not approaching too near the metaphysical," said Mrs. Montgomery, "it would be interesting to study mental inconsistencies, or that condition of the mind which led one author to say: 'It is very strange that ever since my great success I have been more than ever low spirited.'"

"Abraham Lincoln admitted, that being elected to Congress had not pleased him as much as he expected," added Mrs. Wakefield.

"Hear this from King Solomon," said Mrs. Leach, as she took a Bible from the table and read:

"And whatsoever mine eyes desired I kept not from them. I withheld not my heart from any joy; for my heart rejoiced in all my labor; and this was my portion of all my labor. Then I looked on all the works that my hands had wrought and on the labor that I had labored to do; and behold all was vanity and vexation of spirit."

"I think there are also what might be called inconsistencies of the affections," continued Mrs. Patterson, "but those can be accounted for usually in the selfish or egotistic tenden-

cies of human nature. DeQuincy explains it in a single sentence: 'Some I have known who only called a man their friend that they might have a license for taking liberties with him.'"

"Modern skepticism also furnishes fine illustrations," said Mrs. Gellerman. "Scoffers and atheists who have railed against Christianity and God, have called loudly to heaven in extreme moments of danger, to a being, who, to them, had not previously existed."

"There is a great deal in humanity that is confusing," said Mrs. Lane. "Fame and hunger, for instance, often held a close relationship."

"And still do," suggested Mrs. Crooks.

"I have thought a great deal about some of these things," said Mrs. French. "Every creation worthy of a thought, whether it be in art, music, literature, or any department of knowledge, must pass through the crucible of human criticism to receive the decision that approves or condemns. Artists, poets, composers, and inventors have laid their creations before the world, keen critics have studied their merits, but in many a masterpiece the critic's eye has not been keen enough to see that the delicate colorings and beautiful imageries have often been wrought under the inspiration of hunger, and that gigantic struggles have brought forth gigantic results. Unless, as someone says, 'To struggle is not to suffer,' the natural life of genius has been a life of suffering. Great aspirations have often culminated in pinching poverty."

"A few like Humboldt," remarked Mrs. Barnes, "whose names will live because of great work accomplished and great results reached, have inherited wealth, but most men of genius have had lifelong struggles with poverty, so many that the query has arisen whether poverty develops talent or talent poverty?"

"Who is it says that a stepping stone to one often becomes a stumbling block to another, that from the same material one man may build palaces, another ruins?" asked Mrs. Divit.

"Since no one seems able to answer that question I will ask another," said the president. "Do you believe that where genuine ability exists poverty aids in its development?"

"Yes," replied many voices.

"Chaucer was a poor man," said Mrs. Jamieson. "His poverty compelled him to lead a life not compatible to a poet's nature. As a soldier, king's valet, envoy on foreign missions, comptroller of the customs, clerk of the works and member of Parliament, he came in contact with various phases of humanity, which he used to such advantage that he doubtless accomplished more for poetry than he would have done had the king's treasury been open to his demands. You know that these labors culminated in his masterpieces, 'The Canterbury Tales.'"

"Yes," responded Mrs. Klepper, "and Ben Johnson wrote his first play to earn bread for his children."

"And his last to earn bread for himself," quickly added Mrs. Morrill. "After a literary life of glory and genius he died a beggar, forsaken by all save a servant and a priest."

"There was Shakespeare," continued Mrs. Leach. "External circumstances seemed to hinder his development. To produce bread he took to the stage. Had there been no stimulus to labor he might have left only a glimmer of his genius instead of the brightest star in England's galaxy of greatness."

"Look at the author of 'Pilgrim's Progress' as another good illustration. While Bunyan was writing that—the book most widely read in England next to the Bible—he was also making wire screens in his dungeon to procure food," said Mrs. Gamble.

"It was the ruin of political hopes that caused Milton to devote himself to poetry," said Mrs. McCumber. "'Paradise Lost' and 'Samson Agonistes' sprung from blighted aspirations. I apprehend if we knew the deepest heart of most poets we should shudder to look within them. Taine says that the difference between a mad man and a man of genius is not very great."

"Napoleon expressed about the same thought," added Mrs. Sowles. "He said: 'It is visionary imagination which forges the phantoms of the mad man and creates the personages of an artist.'"

"I was reading something pathetic from Petrarch the other day," said Mrs. Wolfe. "After being crowned poet at Rome in great pomp he wrote this sentiment, which I may not be able to give word for word, although it made a deep impression on my mind. 'That laurel was obtained when I was young and inexperienced; its leaves have been bitter to me, and with more knowledge of the world I should not have desired it. I gathered from that wreath no fruit, or knowledge, or eloquence, but the keenest envy, which robbed me of repose and made me pay dear for my fame and youthful ambition.'"

"What is it that Byron says?" asked Mrs. Henry. "I have not thought of it for a long time:

"My life is not dated as years;
There are moments which act as a plow,
And there is not a furrow appears,
But is deep in my soul as my brow."

"Is it in the same poem that he says his heart is as gay as his head?" asked Mrs. Hazen.

"I think so," answered the president. "Poor Byron! He knew what suffering was."

"Someone says, somewhere, I do not know who or where I saw it, but I remember the sentiment," said Mrs. Crafts, "that there is a divine echo of the attic in Brienzi's tearful rhymes, and it seems as if actual misery were requisite for the production of the notes that so haunt one's memory. Think of divinely gifted men shining in the miserable chambers of ruinous inns!"

"When I was studying Macaulay I became greatly interested in his literary career," said Mrs. Carter. "Just as he began it financial disaster came to his family, and when his Parliamentary fame stood the highest he had to sell the gold medals which he had gained at Cambridge, and he would walk to his rooms from the House of Commons, and after twelve hours of work, make his supper on the lightest food."

"Sir Walter Scott wrote volume after volume to save himself from a greater curse than hunger," remarked Mrs. Barber.

"I have recently been reading German literature," said Mrs. Eastman, "and three great lights of German poetry, Lessing, Schiller, and Goethe, had similar experiences. Lessing lived a toilsome life, pinched by poverty. Schiller wrote some of his finest poems when he was hungry. He was glad to write histories and translate memoirs from the French for a mere pittance. Goethe was not entirely dependent upon his own resources, but he had bitter experiences. People blamed him for sacrificing his genius to the court, and in bitterness he cried:

"If Europe praised me, what has Europe done for me? Even my works have been an expense to me."

"Yes, and when this great poet, who had startled the world with his wonderful literary powers was employed in the king's service, he received only one-tenth as much salary as the king was paying an Italian dancing master," added Mrs. Quimby.

"I wonder if it is the same in the nineteenth century?" asked Mrs. Crafts.

"The nineteenth century is not unlike its predecessors," replied Mrs. Mason. "Take Mrs. Somerville and Harriet Martineau, the one denied even the light of a candle to aid her in the studies that had aroused her energies; the other, the author of one hundred and fifty volumes, supporting herself by needlework at the beginning of her literary career.

"The Song of the Shirt" was an eloquent appeal of a hungry man," said Mrs. Lane.

"One of our most beautiful poems was written by a poor factory girl standing by her loom during the hour in which the others had gone to dinner," said Mrs. Barnes.

"I begin to think that every harmony has its discord," said Mrs. Propper.

"Hawthorne said that life is made up of marble and mud," replied Mrs. Klepper.

"Failure prepares for triumph," continued Mrs. Gellerman. "Wendell Phillips said: 'Soldiers call Bunker Hill a defeat, but liberty dates from it, though Warren lay dead on the field.'"

"Ladies," said the president, as the little clock on the mantel struck the hour for the Club to adjourn, "it might seem from our conversation this afternoon that there is more discord than harmony in life, but 'This world is full of tender chords and there are always hands to play upon them, and what sweet music they make!' There is real pathos in the poet's thought to which he gives utterance in these words:

"Alas for those who never sing,
But die with all their music in them."

"But another says:

"It is not only in the rose,
It is not only in the bird,
Not only where the rainbow glows,
Nor in the song of woman heard,
But in the darkest, meanest thing,
There always, always, something sings."

CLUB COURTESY.

Caroline C. Shea.

NOW that the time has come when clubs, together with the rest of the world, are closing a vacation, and faithful members may pause to consider further lines of work, improvement or usefulness, would it not be well to look into some of the many little things which make club life of special advantage to the individual?

In the larger interest to which the club is devoted, whether they are educational or charitable—and in the ardor to accomplish the purpose in view—one is apt to forget the sympathy and courtesy which should prevail with those working together for a common cause.

The woman whose voice is always controlled in moderation and gentleness even in times of great stress, whose eye beams with good will rather than fire, though she be expressing contrary opinion, is in the end the most powerful woman in the club. The forbearance the members exercise towards a faithful officer in time of some illness or outside care which may for the hour incapacitate her, in a measure, for the performance of business in the strictest sense of the word, will do more for the true culture, which all should desire, than a dozen books on

parliamentary laws, however essential or necessary they may be. Little acts of kindness and courtesy which the old member extends to the stranger are never forgotten. Condolence in time of trouble, illness or death; congratulations offered when unusual joy or good fortune overtakes one, all tend towards enlarging hearts and broadening the minds of those who participate in these gentle deeds. The club woman, who never forgets them, has in view the height of all club work. The influence she may exert shall be of more lasting benefit than the most brilliant essay, while it will be void of all heart burnings and envy which often accompany official position and authority.

For the time the members of a club, regardless of social position, stand on the same plane, distinguished only by whatever power they may choose to exert for the benefit of the whole; and any one who thinks or acts differently is not a true woman—a woman with ideals beyond earthly aims.

In time of joy and merry making, when the club is carrying out some social function, there are always absent members, perhaps the mainsprings of its best action, and by some kindly act they may be reminded that they are not forgotten when detained by illness or care—a handful of flowers from the decorations—a message of friendly import—show only a moment's thought, but come to the absent one as a pleasant refreshment and balm, and since

"The quality of mercy is not strain'd;—

. it is twice bless'd;

It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

Nor may we forget that kindness is the greatest of all things. It brings into the human heart what nothing else will, and those who are truly kind, one to the other, cannot go far astray. May the club woman never forget that in the best sense of the word she is a gentlewoman, and that the only way to acquire gentleness is by cultivating the heart—good manners cannot be learned in books on etiquette, nor are they to be found in a long purse; then shall the club become not a dream, but a garden of fair women—fair with good desires, and bright with the sunshine of charity—where only the south winds of love may blow, "for the instinct of love . . . maintains all the sanctities of life."

Let each one "understand the nothingness of the proportion which that little world in which she lives and loves bears to the world in which God lives and loves," who shuts out no one, however humble and lowly.

The spheres move in harmony, not discord, and the result is music to the listening ear, and club harmony may prevail only when there is true courtesy and kindness between each member, for without charity, everlasting power and success may not abide.

The broad and essential spirit which lifts one heart to another uniting all with the Divine Heart, to stand against ignorance, vice and suffering, must dwell in every woman's heart in place of petty desire and selfish aims, before the club shall reach the grand position it may attain at some future time, and it lies with the individual to bring this about.

The one thing we are all striving for is advancement, and all real going forward in this life is eternal—it is the "cloud of glory" about the new born—and it may be attained only by self forgetfulness, wherein the heart and mind and soul may rise, bearing with them other hearts and minds and souls. The odor of sanctity comes not from the great things we long to do, but from the humblest acts of kindness and love faithfully performed in the routine of every-day life.

"The Club Woman grows finer and finer."—Sarah S. Platt Decker,

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A CLUB MAN.

By an Anonymous Man Who Reads The Club Woman.

I.

CONFESSION. I claim for myself the average characteristics of the average man. I am selfish; I love ease; I spend money on myself that ought to be expended for the benefit of my family; "I have done those things I ought not to have done, and have left undone those things I ought to have done," and there is a great deal of health in me—in fact, I have spent but one day in bed for twenty-six years. My faults are too numerous for entire candor, and too tedious for details, therefore let us turn the other side of the picture.

I am truthful; I think I am honest; I know I love my wife and children; I am generous in giving them money and pleasure; the bank has instructions to honor my wife's check just as my own, and I never ask her what she does with the money. My mother-in-law lives with me and says "if" I were religious I would be the best man in the world. My wife's married sister, who visits us occasionally, says I am the best man in the world without any "ifs." One loves me as a son and the other as a brother; hence I may say I am not wholly bad, even if I do spend more time at my club than any other member.

II.

REMINISCENT.—I have not always been a member. In fact, there was a time when I looked upon clubs with horror, and believed them to be as iniquitous as the new word in the New Version defining future punishment. This was a good long time ago. I was a newly married, poor young lawyer, living in an extremely modest little cottage on the outskirts of the town. I worked in my own garden and had vegetables galore; and I cultivated beautiful flowers, which we enjoyed more than the vegetables. My wife cooked our dainty frugal meals, the like of which for appetizing quality I've never seen before nor since. She also made the beds and cleaned the house and no servant, save the laundress, was allowed within those hallowed precincts.

We were happy, too; and when the supper things (I helped wash and wipe them) were put away and a cheery fire blazed on the hearth of our one spare room, which we dubbed the sitting room because we were too proud to call its poor furnishings a "parlor," we read rare, old tales, even classic poems aloud in turns, and chatted into the night with my good mother-in-law. All was laughter and uxorious contentment in that cosy, humble little home. We owed nothing; our expenses were meagerly small—not exceeding forty dollars per month; we never turned away a hungry tramp, and often did a good turn to the sick and needy of the neighborhood.

III.

PROSPERITY.—Business in the course of a year or two began crowding me, and my office hours began running late into the afternoon, some times requiring me to work at night. I could not bestow as much time on the flowers as they needed, and working the vegetables early in the morning taxed my sleeping time too much. I needs must hire a man to look after the place and his wife to do the cooking and house work. A little black eyed stranger took possession of the household and all therein one morning in October and made slaves of us all. Business increased by bounds and I was forced to engage a stenographer. We were obliged to have a servant's house and a surrey and a horse, and even this luxury and saving of time when wife and baby carried me to and from the office proved inadequate to give me all the time I needed there. Instead of

reading, chatting and laughing at eventide, my wife had the care of the baby and I was compelled to pore over and digest wretched pleadings and other legal documents. Then, too, my wife could not get along with the servants, nor refrain from telling me her worries. In two years another baby came on a fall morning, and a sleepy slip-shod nurse was added with the remodelling of the house, and fresh worries came with her. My wife complained that I was neglecting her and getting listless and morose.

IV.

LUXURY.—So rapidly did business and new babies accumulate that I had no time to go home to the good noon-day meal we had always known as "dinner," so I took "luncheon" near the office at a lunch counter, and in the rush of eating had indigestion almost amounting to dyspepsia, and I contracted the habit of washing down the meal with a glass of lager beer. I was always "at home" for the six o'clock "dinner," however, though my wife grew fretful and peevish when I did not arrive exactly on time. (My mother-in-law smiled the same as of yore (God bless her!) and the babies crowed with lusty delight, but the wife did not meet me with the same joyousness. The servants were always remiss, and the children needed so much reproof, and being impulsive my wife could not keep these worries to herself, but told me as soon as I came; and she always looked vexed and worried. My home-coming was not blithe and gay as formerly, and I shrank from passing the threshold, always expecting a re-hash of my wife's daily trials in the presence of my mother-in-law, the children, and even the servants.

A friend caught me at my lunch counter one day and invited me to lunch with him at his club. I accepted. The lunch was just right; the members were all jolly and full of entertainment. I put in my application and was elected.

V.

A MEMBER.—My business became so large I was forced to take in a partner, a talented young fellow of some means who knew something of the world, having actually been "across the pond" to London, Paris and the like. He was newly married, and his wife was a well bred, charming young woman who could dance and knew how to preside over "Ladies' Aid Societies" and such.

My partner built himself a new house on modern lines and the credit my name gave him. No one knows how to handle men as well as he, and he has lifted a world of work from my shoulders. Unfortunately our wives belong to the same church and the same "set," and they are jealous of each other.

I have bought a lot on Fashionable avenue and erected thereon a much finer house than my partner's; and all the Woman's Clubs of the town prefer meeting with my wife over any other member. She works herself to death getting up dainties and new-fangled decorations for them; and when there is an evening's entertainment the children and I take our "tea" at the kitchen table so as not to disturb the decorations in the dining room.

I don't stay as much with the children as I ought to; a jolly game of "high five" or interesting tournament at billiards at the club beats domestic worries all hollow. I prefer the club to the church.

Who is to blame?

I suppose I am.

"I want to say a word about The Club Woman. I like every last number best. It is like a new found appetite for some hitherto unknown good thing—it 'grows on you!'"—Julia K. Dyer, president Charity Club of Boston.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DEPARTMENT.

Viola Price Franklin.

ONE of the most successful of University Extension centers is at Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Conover, widely known for scholarly lectures upon Moliere, has kindly furnished the following account of the formation of this center.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN DAYTON, OHIO.

You ask me to tell you about the establishment of University Extension in Dayton. The movement began in the Women's Literary Club, in the minds of some of the members, who saw in it the promise of filling a want left since the abandonment of the Lyceum Bureau in the sixties. To begin with, there was a new president, and she, with the zeal of office upon her, longed to make the club stand as a center of the best things in life, a radiating influence of that higher, better education that begins when we leave school and stops with our breath. There is also a fund in the Building Association which this ambitious president longed to squander on university professors in return for Shakespeare, modern history, sociology and natural science. It seemed easy, for there were kindred spirits; but boulders of opposition began to arise. Those who thought lecturers were always "dry" and who did not see any sense in listening to six discourses all upon the same subject; those who thought a literary club should mind its own business, i. e., listening to its own individual essayists, and not take up with every "fad" that came along; those who wanted to see the interest of the bank account grow; and those who, if anything new and interesting was started, wanted to start it themselves, came to the front. In the face of such opposition the effort lagged as minority efforts are apt to do in the beginning.

At last the University of Chicago (with which there had been constant correspondence) came to the rescue. A telegram said, "You may have Moulton, if you can use him, from 11.45 to 1.15, Monday, the 10th." The very worst hour, the worst day for a lecture, but there was a stimulus in the yellow sheet of paper that excited the lukewarm to co-operation. Acceptance was sent. There was but a week to work in. Circulars were prepared stating the object and value of University Extension, and that Professor Richard G. Moulton would address a meeting in the Woman's Auditorium at the stated hour. These circulars were sent to all the possibly interested in the city.

The next issue was the selection of a permanent Committee of Arrangements, to be appointed from the platform immediately following the lecture, "while the iron was hot." This committee caused much discussion, because upon it depended the success and stability of the whole undertaking. The usual procedure in such matters is to select the most influential citizens and make an imposing list of them, with a minister at the top. But the influential citizens are always overworked and sometimes end by making their names do instead of their services. So this astute committee chose, instead of the influential citizen the influential citizen's son, just from college, who added to the prestige of his father's name his own unexploited enthusiasm and desire to be of use. The same plan was carried out with the most prominent club woman, who, besides being on three committees already, was president of an Art Association, a Missionary Society and a Whist Club, but whose daughter, fresh from Vassar, proved herself a valuable working member. After this all the various societies and churches were to be represented. A prominent

clergyman, the priest of the largest Catholic Church, a leading worker in the Y. M. C. A., the Jewish Rabbi or some one he might appoint, the Secretary of the Associated Charities, the President of the local Labor Union, the principal of the High School—all these heterogeneous personalities and interests went to make up that General Committee of Ten.

The momentous day arrived, as the reporters say. The President, in her best bonnet and a borrowed carriage, was at the train to meet Professor Moulton. Veni, vidi, vici. There was a good audience despite the dinner hour. We heard all about University Extension in England and in America, and everybody was convinced that it was just what we had been wanting for years. Professor Moulton's striking and interesting personality, his strong presentation of the subject and his touches of humor won the audience. At the end of the half hour lecture he was cross-examined for another fifteen minutes, then hurried to a luncheon table, from which he escaped just in time to catch the Cincinnati train.

It was done. I do not mean that there was not much more work to do before the Center got fairly established; but the spirit was aroused which made permanence assured. The committee got speedily to work; sent for Professor James, the President of the University Extension Society in America, and he added fuel to the flames. The first winter we had Prof. Geo. E. Fellows on Modern European History, Prof. Rolfe on Literature, and Prof. Zeublin on Sociology (all from Chicago). The audiences numbered nearly a thousand (Dayton's population is 85,000). The travelling libraries bearing upon each subject were to be found at the Public Library. Season tickets for the three courses of six lectures each were offered for \$3. Students' tickets, \$1. After the first season there was the inevitable drop in attendance owing to the evaporation of curiosity in a new enterprise, but since the center has settled down to steady work the interest is all that could be desired.

The present winter is the sixth season, the prospectus not being issued at date of writing, I cannot say what pleasures we have in store. In the past we have had Profs. Moulton, James, Fellows, Sparks, Henderson, Cole and Zeublin from Chicago and Paul S. Reinsch from the University of Wisconsin. The lecturers each gave from four to six lectures. Cost, including expenses, \$200 to \$400 each. Expenses for each season amount to between \$800 and \$900. There is a surplus of \$1100 remaining from the first year's enthusiasm, which is kept as a reserve fund. At present the membership numbers about two hundred and fifty holders of \$3 season tickets, besides single admissions and holders of partial tickets to single courses.

The audiences are heterogeneous; many teachers attend, also clerks, students, business men, but not many club women. The committee is content to pay expenses each season, and it may congratulate itself that so large a number of men and women are attracted and held each winter by the promptings of their own necessities and the interest of the offered program.

I may say in conclusion that it seems to me there is no more appropriate way for a club (even what was called at the Louisville Biennial "the mere literary club") to contribute to the intellectual life of the community than by establishing university extension, even if, as was the case in Dayton, the management of it passes out of the club's jurisdiction. Once established, the same rule will be found true as of libraries—the community will never do without it again.

Thoreau, you know, wrote, "It is time we had uncommon schools, that we did not leave off our education when we begin to be men and women."

Charlotte Reeve Conover.

OPEN PARLIAMENT.

Mrs. Emma A. Fox.

(Questions for this department should be sent to 21 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Michigan).

Erratum: In October Club Woman, page 13, second column, the lines 25 to the period in line 32 are the statements of the person asking the question just above. The answer begins with the word "Writers."

OUR by-laws may be amended provided the proposed amendment is submitted to the board of managers. Must the board be in session when the proposed amendment is submitted, or will it suffice if each member of the board is notified?

The board should be in session.

Is it in order to have an hour on the program set apart for discussion of a subject without a formal report, or motion as a basis, and without a vote to close the discussion when the time has expired?

As a part of a literary program a subject might be discussed without a formal report or motion, but for the transaction of business a motion is necessary.

In a discussion with rules limiting debate, is it in order for a member to obtain the floor and then yield her time to one who has already exhausted her privilege in the debate?

Common parliamentary law makes no such provision, therefore, unless a club has special rules to that effect, the answer must be "no."

(a) With a rule empowering an executive board to act "subject to the approval of the organization," how should such approval be obtained? Should the board submit for approval its minutes, or a monthly or annual report?

(b) Would such a report be governed by the same rules as other reports of committees?

(c) Where the board had acted in an emergency would it be sufficient to obtain endorsement after action had been carried out?

(a) The executive board should make a formal recommendation in writing, of course, as,

To the (here give name or organization),

Your executive board respectfully recommend that Section 5 of Article VIII of the by-laws be amended to read as follows: Regular meetings shall be held on Thursday of each week at three in the afternoon.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

The organization may adopt the recommendation or not, but where the approval of the organization is necessary any action without such approval is null and void.

The minutes of the meeting of the executive board should not be submitted to the organization. Minutes of a board meeting must be approved by the board. The approval by the organization of the minutes of the board meeting is not the proper form for endorsement of action taken by the board. A report to the organization either monthly or annually is customary, but such a report should not be the minutes of the meetings held.

(b) A report of the character recommended above is in the same form as reports of committees and subject to the same rules.

(c) It is quite sufficient, but such endorsement is not always to be obtained.

May a president give notice that he will propose an amendment to a by-law?

The president is debarred from making motions. He should ask some member to give such notice, and to make the motion when the right time comes. Or, the president may make known his wishes under the order of business, "communications from the president," and members would be courteous enough to offer the motion in order to bring the question to a vote.

When bills are presented, is it correct to move that the bills be allowed?

Such is the custom in many societies, but the plan can scarcely be commended. A more business-like way is to use warrants. The blank warrants may be in form similar to a check book having stubs. The following form is a good one:

\$..... No.....
.....1900.

To the Treasurer (here insert name or organization).

Pay to the order of
..... Dollars
forout of.....Fund
.....President.
.....Secretary.

The stub should be arranged so that a complete memorandum of the warrant may be preserved, as,

No
Date
Amount, \$.....
In favor of.....
For
..... Fund.

When warrants are used, the motion authorizing the payment of a bill is that a warrant be drawn for the amount.

We have just bought a ballot box with two compartments, to be used in the election of members. Should the person who passes the box announce the number of white balls and black balls cast for and against the candidate?

Never. The presiding officer should announce the result of this as of all votes. The statement should be simply that the candidate is or is not elected. See full explanation of the use of such a ballot box in *The Club Woman* for December, 1900.

In our club two black balls reject a candidate from becoming a member. A month ago I proposed the name of a friend, and now I feel sure she will not be elected. Is there any way that I can prevent her ap-

plication being voted on?

This is quite a difficult thing to do, as any course you pursue is likely to cause embarrassment. You might suggest to your friend to authorize you to request the withdrawal of her application. Or, you may have it generally understood that you prefer the application should not be voted upon at once and the club would doubtless respect your wishes. The application may lie any length of time and meanwhile there may be a change of sentiment in regard to your friend.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.



The United States Daughters of 1812, Empire State Society, plans for the season: the committee meetings are held, Sept. 12, at Mrs. Geo. E. Stevens, 33 West 33d street; Oct. 5, Mrs. Wm. G. Slade, 332 West 87th street; Nov. 12, Mrs. E. Puig, 145 West 80th street; Dec. 5, Mrs. Alfred Mills Judson, 340 West 88th street; Jan. 12, 1901, Mrs. Levi Holbrook, 128 West 59th street; Feb. 5, Mrs. Geo. B. Wallis, 244 East 13th street; March 12, Mrs. Joseph Kuhne, 49 West 57th street; April 5, Miss A. M. Sutton, 119 West 126th street; May 13, Mrs. Caspar Wm. Dean, 204 West 81st street; June 5, Miss Viola Waring, 26 East 24th street. The directors' meetings will be: Sept. 19, Mrs. T. H. Whitney, La Tourette House, Bergen Point, N. J., Oct. 12, Mrs. John T. Van Sickle, 891 West End avenue; Nov. 19, Mrs. John Pinkney, 716 Madison avenue; Dec. 12, Mrs. J. Courtney Manning, 16 East 87th street; Jan. 19, 1901, Mrs. Wm. F. Coxford, 202 West 103 street; Feb. 12, Mrs. Archibald Mitchell, 33 West 71st street; March 19, Mrs. Frank P. Nermold, Jr., 18 West 46th street; April 12, Mrs. Ruth M. Hardy, 332 West 87th street; May 20, Mrs. Jas. A. Striber, 229 West 51st street; June 12, Mrs. J. Cainwreau Watee, 75 West Col. avenue, La Rochelle.

The regular society meetings will be held at Delmonico's, each meeting preceded by a luncheon. On Friday, Oct. 19, at 2 p. m., the annual meeting will take place with reports and elections for president, registrar and four directors, also corresponding secretary. A luncheon at 1 o'clock. This meeting for members only. Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 2 p. m., a euchre for the benefit of the patriotic and philanthropic fund of the society. This is in charge of Mrs. Malcolm McLean.

Nov. 2, the president, Mrs. Wm. Gerry Slade, will hold an informal social for the members of the society at her home.

Dec. 18, honor day, is given in honor of some distinguished guests. This is in charge of Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley.

Feb. 19, a bazaar for the benefit of the patriotic and philanthropic work of the society, Mrs. Jacob Hess in charge.

April 19, Memorial Day, when we put up our second tablet to mark the Red Fort, foot of Hubert street, where the 9th Regiment was stationed during the War of 1812, Mrs. Henry Topham in charge.

June 19, a lawn fete; luncheon and lawn fete are in charge of Mrs. Allen T. Nye, 1st vice-president.

The social work of the society is in charge of Mrs. W. W. Gillen of Jamaica, L. I. Sophie E. Puig,

Historian of Empire State Society U. S. Daughters 1812.
145 West 80th street, New York City.

I should miss *The Club Woman* more than any other paper that comes. It grows better every number.—Ella L. T. Baldwin, ex-President Worcester, Mass., Woman's Club.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President, Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe, 513 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:
MRS. DIMES T. S. DENISON,
157 West 103rd St., New York, N. Y.

RECORDING SECRETARY:
MRS. EMMA A. FOX,
21 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

TREASURER:
MRS. EMMA M. VAN VECHTEN,
1110 Second Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT:
MRS. MARGARET J. EVANS,
Northfield, Minnesota.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:
MRS. GEORGE W. KENDRICK,
3507 Baring Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AUDITOR:
MRS. GEORGE H. NOYES,
204 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL FEDERATION NEWS.



Mrs. Lowe has called a meeting of the Board of Directors for November 6 and 7 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York. At this meeting the various committees will be named and considerable business will be transacted.

THE BIENNIAL REPORT.

THE official pamphlet report of the Fifth Biennial at Milwaukee is now out and is the handsomest one ever issued by the Board. It has soft covers of cloud-gray, with antique finish and black and silver lettering. The press work by John Bornman & Son of Detroit is excellent and the text is beautifully arranged. The labor devolving upon Mrs. Fox, recording secretary, G. F. W. C., in arranging this mass of material was enormous, but has been accomplished with all the precision and methodical faithfulness which marks her work everywhere.

The pamphlet of 175 pages contains the secretary's minutes of the Biennial, followed by Mrs. Lowe's address at Milwaukee, the report of Mrs. Peck, president of the Biennial Local Board, official reports from the two secretaries, treasurer, auditor, badge, art and educational committees, and the reports of the state chairmen and the state presidents. The by-laws of the G. F. W. C., as amended June 1900, occupy the last four pages, and a notice relative to the G. F. W. C. badges is on the last cover. The book will be sent free to every officer and every club president belonging to the General Federation. Others may obtain it by sending fifteen cents to Mrs. E. A. Fox, 21 Bagley avenue, Detroit, Mich.

The Club Woman (Miss Helen M. Winslow, editor and publisher, Boston), which has for the past two years been the official organ of the board of managers of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was, at the Milwaukee Biennial, made to assume the same relation to the General Federation itself. The July number is well called "The Story of the Fifth Biennial," as it is entirely devoted to an account of that great meeting, and the August number also abounds with echoes of the Biennial. The reading of these two numbers of the Club Woman is certainly the next best thing to having attended the meeting, and cannot fail to be of the greatest interest and profit to every club woman, as, indeed, every issue of the journal is to every one who desires to keep pace with the progress of this great movement of the age—the woman's club work. The editor's heart is thoroughly in the work, and not only does she keep herself in touch with the club work and workers in every state where the work is organized, but thirty-four states are represented by a state editor, who has an opportunity to present the things of general interest from her state as they occur.—The Interchange, Michigan.

STATE FEDERATION NEWS.

ARKANSAS.

The hearts of Arkansas Club Women have been stirred to the tenderest sympathy during the past few weeks by the great sorrow which has fallen upon their beloved State President, Mrs. Frederick Hanger, in the death of her husband. Her wise counsel and inspiring leadership have been greatly missed in State work. The countless letters, telegrams and messages of sympathy which she has received attested the strong hold which she has upon club women over this entire State, as well as in sections more remote. Thus is illustrated another beautiful result growing out of club work and interests. "And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!"

The Woman's Co-operative Boarding House of Little Rock, where a comfortable and refined home is offered to business women at moderate prices, has proven quite a success. Entertainments are now in progress to aid in meeting the demand for a larger house, the present building being insufficient for the growing patronage.

The Aesthetic Club of Little Rock has entered upon the eighteenth year of its existence under most auspicious conditions. "Greek mosaics and miscellaneous studies" form the basis of the year's work, while questions of the day, current literature and other subjects of vital interest will be brought before the club in general discussion. The annual address of the cultured president, Mrs. Thomas Cotnam, at the initial meeting, October 2, was an inspiration and bristled with practical suggestions for the year's work.

The Fortnightly Club of Hot Springs reconvened Oct. 3d, at the home of its president, Mrs. F. M. Williams. The meeting was full of interest and presaged the energy and unity which will characterize the year's work. The Fortnightly Club, the first in the State to start a travelling library, is doing good and efficient service along the line.

While many of the clubs in the Arkansas Federation are of more mature age and wider reputation, few are doing better literary work than is being done by the Wednesday Club of Fayetteville, under the direction of its able president, Mrs. W. G. Vincenheller. This club is limited in its membership to thirty, who, it is needless to say, represent the best culture and refinement of the famed little City of Fayetteville. Their tasteful year book outlines the study of "English Poets of the Nineteenth Century." The second meeting of the second year of this Club was held October 10th at the home of Mrs. McLean, in College avenue. The subject under discussion was "Lord Byron," and under the general leadership of Mrs. Thomas Shores the program blossomed into a theme of beauty and interest impossible to forecast of so well known a subject. The paper of Mrs. Clementine Bowler was especially admirable. The program was as follows:

"Lord Byron."

"A spirit yet unquelled and high,
That claims and seeks ascendancy."

"The Poet and the Man," Mrs. Wythe Walker.

Critical study of Byron's "Childe Harold."

Class discussion of "Don Juan" and the minor poems.

Paper: "The Passion and Romance of Byron's Poetry,"

Mrs. Clementine Boles.

Roll Call: Selections from Byron.

Leader, Mrs. Thomas Shores.

Mrs. Neil Carothers.

COLORADO.

The Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs held its sixth annual meeting, September 25, 26 and 27, in Canon City, a lovely little town located in the valley of the Arkansas, and only a few miles from the entrance to that wonderful gorge, the Grand Canon of the Arkansas.

The gathering was one of the pleasantest and most profitable in the history of the Federation, the attendance was large, the papers were of unusual interest, and there was much discussion. Among the topics were Artistic Decoration of School-rooms, Parents' Meetings, Domestic Science, Travelling Libraries, Club Ethics and Opportunities of the Federation. The latter, by Mrs. Decker, was a passionate, earnest plea to the club women to study the laws, educate the children and "live the lives that live on." You will note that the subjects for discussion were all that make for the highest and best in our individual home and civic life. Colorado is a state toward which the eyes of the whole nation turn and the aim of her Federation is and has been High Ideals, which the Convention just closed inspires me to believe are being practically realized.

One of the transactions of the Federation was the adoption of resolutions in regard to the fitting celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana purchase in 1903.

Another was the election of officers, Mrs. T. M. Harding of Canon City being chosen President and Mrs. R. T. Lewis corresponding secretary.

But, dear Club Woman, as your readers glance at this report, I would that I could convey to their minds the delightful spirit of fellowship which so fully pervaded Colorado's anniversary and was the distinguishing characteristic.

Emma H. Eldredge.

CONNECTICUT.

The annual meeting will be held at Ansonia November 8 and 9 by invitation of the Women's clubs of Ansonia, Derby and Shelton. The full program is given herewith. The ladies of the hostess club are making diligent preparations for a large number of guests and it is hoped that this meeting will be very extensively attended.

Dotha Stone Pinneo.

Music. Invocation, Mrs. Melville E. Mead, Hillside, Norwalk. Address of Welcome, Mrs. James R. Mason, president of the Woman's Club of Ansonia, Derby and Shelton. Response, Mrs. W. R. Hopson, Bridgeport. Reports not exceeding two minutes, from the following clubs: Woodbury, Woman's Club, Mrs. T. L. Shea, president; Willimantic, Woman's Club, Mrs. Charrie A. Capen, president; Waterbury, Women's Club, Mrs. Jay H. Hart, president; Washington, Monday Club, Mrs. Martha P. Brown, president; Stamford, Connecticut Branch International Sunshine Society, Mrs. E. L. Scofield, president; Stafford Springs, Current Events Club, Miss G. A. Washburn, president; Southport, Hearthstone Club, Miss Josephine S. Heydrick, president; Seymour, Woman's Club, Mrs. L. A. Camp, president; Norwich Wednesday Afternoon Club, Mrs. W. S. C. Perkins, president; New London, Saturday Club, Mrs. George Seth Morgan, president;

South Norwalk, Friday Afternoon Club, Mrs. C. A. Tucker, president; Norwalk, Woman's Club, Mrs. Isaac S. Jennings, president; Library Club, Miss Marie C. Keith, president; Central Club, Dr. Emily V. D. Pardee, vice-president; Northfield, Woman's Literary Club, Mrs. Ettaline Grant, president; New Milford, Monday Club, Mrs. J. Butler Merwin, president; New Haven and West Haven, Kalmathean, Mrs. F. L. Nason, president; Hawthorne, Mrs. Elliott Littlejohn, president; Woman's School Association, Miss Rebecca D. Beach, president; Study Club, Mrs. George Starr Barnum, president; Igdrasyl Club, Mrs. M. C. Doolittle, president. "Mmeories of the Milwaukee Biennial," Mrs. T. K. Noble.

4 to 6 p. m., Parlors of the Parish House, Ansonia. Reception to all visiting clubwomen, by the Women's Club. During the reception a quartette from the Yale Glee Club will sing.

8.00 p. m., Congregational Church, Ansonia. Music. Address, "The Club Movement Among Working Women," Miss Charlotte Coffyn Wilkinson, Secretary of the National League of Working Women. Lecture, "The Value of Settlements to Social Reform," Miss Cornelia F. Bradford, Head Worker of Whittier House, Jersey City. Music. Address, "The Morals of Shopping," Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the Consumer's League.

Friday, November 9, Sterling Opera House, Derby—9.30 a. m., Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Federation. 10 a. m.—Music. Report of Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. W. Shelton. Report of Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Dotha Stone Pinneo. Report of Auditor, Mrs. H. M. Barber. Report of Treasurer, Mrs. Jay H. Hart. Reports, not exceeding two minutes, from the following clubs: New Britain, Woman's Club, Mrs. J. Frank Porter, president; New Canaan, Woman's Club, Mrs. E. F. Ayers, president; Milford, Tuesday Afternoon Club, Mrs. David Platt, president; Meriden, Review Club, Mrs. H. H. Stockder, president; Hartford, Literary Delvers, Mrs. J. C. Kimball, president; Hearthstone Club, Mrs. E. L. Smiley, president; Four Corners Club, Mrs. J. A. Whittlesey, president; Enfield, Woman's Club, Mrs. Caroline W. Darling, president; Ellington, Woman's Literary Club, Mrs. S. T. Kimball, president; East Haddam, Woman's Educational Club, Miss Sarah L. Parker, president; Danbury, Traveler's Club, Mrs. H. T. Hoyt, president; The Other Club, Miss Frances H. Fairclough, president; Monday Club; Classics Club, Mrs. F. E. Hartwell, president. Address, "Our Public Schools," Miss Celeste E. Bush, Supt., Niantic. Action upon Amendments to By-laws presented by Board of Directors. Informal Ballot for nomination of officers and directors.

Intermission. Luncheon will be served in three places; the parlors of the St. James' Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal and the Congregational Churches by the Ladies' Societies. These churches all face the Green and are but a few steps from the Opera House.

2 p. m., Sterling Opera House, Election of Officers and Directors. Reports, not exceeding two minutes, from the following Clubs: Cheshire, Literary Club, Miss Lillian N. Stoddard, president; Canaan, Cranford Club, Mrs. C. W. Camp, president; Bridgeport, Wednesday Morning Art Club, Mrs. F. M. Wilson, president; Round Table, Mrs. G. H. Dimond, president; Mosaic Club, Mrs. J. J. Rose, president; League of Ceramic Art, Mrs. Philip Holzer, president; English Literary Club, Mrs. Edward Sterling, president; Colonna Art Society, Miss J. F. Lewis, president; Book Exchange, Mrs. F. A. Strong, president; Authors' Club, Mrs. E. A. McLellan, president; Afternoon Musical Club, Mrs. Joseph Torrey, president; Bethel, Current Events Club, Mrs. M. Elizabeth Medbury,

president; Ansonia, Woman's Club of Ansonia, Derby and Shelton, Mrs. J. R. Mason, president; Announcement of Election. Miscellaneous business. Address of retiring president, Mrs. T. K. Noble. Presentation of new officers. Music. Adjournment.

Chairman of Entertainment Committee, Mrs. Cyrus Brewster, 70 Atwater avenue, Derby. Chairman of Press Committee, Mrs. Frank N. Loomis, 116 Elizabeth street, Derby.

INDIANA.

The first convention of the Indiana State Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in South Bend, Indiana, November 15, 16 and 17, 1900, by invitation of the Progress Club and Economic Club of South Bend.

A general invitation for this meeting has been sent out to every Woman's Club in the state. The hospitality of South Bend homes will be extended to all Federation officers and speakers, to all delegates and members of constituent clubs, and to a limited number of club visitors.

Following is the program:

Thursday Afternoon—3 o'clock, Meeting of the Executive Board in club rooms.

Thursday Evening—Opening of Convention. 7 to 8 o'clock, Committee on Credentials and Entertainment at the club rooms to register and assign delegates and club visitors. 8 o'clock, Prayer. Words of welcome by Mary Colfax for the city, Mrs. Jane McM. Smith for the clubs. Response, by the president, Mrs. Rose Budd-Stewart. Roll call and appointment of sessional committees. Address, "Historical Development of the Russian Woman," Madame Sofja Loovna Friedland, Moscow. Address, "Nature and Use of Government," Prof. Minnetta T. Taylor, Depann University, Greencastle. Several musical numbers to be interspersed.

Second Day, Friday, Nov. 16—9 a. m., Federation called to order. Reports of officers and constituent clubs. Brief review of work accomplished in each club, given by individual representatives; reports limited to three minutes. Recommendations from Executive Board, suggesting "What Lines of Work Shall the State Federation Pursue?" I. Reciprocity, Mrs. Gertrude H. Myers, South Bend; Mrs. Jane McM. Smith, South Bend. II. Philanthropy, "Relation Between Women's Clubs and Organized Philanthropic Work," Mrs. Mary Ebless, Auburn; Mrs. Mary S. Armstrong, Kokomo. "Need of Uniform Legislation for Protection of Women and Children," members of Review Club, Lawrenceburg; "The Fifth Biennial, Its Attention to Philanthropy and Education," Mrs. Annie S. Miller, Economic Club, South Bend. III. Education, Mrs. Ida V. Emanuel, Auburn, member Beacon Lights Club, Goshen; "Indiana in Educational Matters," member of The Ephemeron, New Albany; "Plea for Manual Training," member Culture Club, Auburn; "Ethical Value of Art in School Rooms," Miss Emma B. Goodin, Muncie. (All talks limited to ten minutes). General discussion. Election of officers.

Friday Afternoon, Nov. 16—2 p. m., Lecture, "Value of Definite Direction in Club Study, Mrs. Ella Adams-Moore, Chicago University. Symposium: A Few Thoughts on Organization. "The Opportunities of the Federation." (a) "Harmonizing Independent Forces," Mrs. Virginia Sharpe Patterson, Monday Club, Kokomo; (b) "The General Federation, Its History and Achievements," member Century Club, Greencastle; (c) "The Fifth Biennial, Its Effort Toward a More Perfect Organization," Mrs. Mary Porter Le Van, South Bend; (d) "Benefits of State Federation to Individual Clubs," Mrs. Martha Wentworth Hopper, Richmond. Adjournment.

Friday Evening—8 o'clock, Reception tendered to Federa-

tion officers and speakers, delegates and club visitors at the home of Mrs. J. B. Birdsell, 407 West Colfax avenue.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 17—9 o'clock, Federation officers and speakers, delegates, alternates and club visitors will be given a drive over South Bend, and out to the University of Notre Dame.

KANSAS.

The executive board of the K. S. S. T. held a meeting in Leavenworth Oct. 10 and 11 at the residence of Mrs. E. W. Snyder, president of the City Federation and auditor of the State Federation.

The first business transacted was the introduction of the new Federation secretary, Mrs. C. C. Goddard of Leavenworth. Mrs. Goddard is president of the Art League, one of Leavenworth's oldest and most prosperous clubs, and will do good work for the General Federation. The invitation of the Topeka City Federation to the K. S. S. T. to hold a mid-winter meeting in Topeka during the session of the State Teachers' Association in that place was accepted and Mrs. A. H. Thompson, president of Topeka City Federation was appointed chairman of committee of arrangements, with power to appoint her assistants.

A legislative committee was appointed to look after the interests of the travelling libraries in the legislature the coming winter—and to secure, if possible, a larger appropriation.

Some changes in the admission fees and dues were suggested, the present arrangement not being satisfactory to the large Federations. This matter was referred to the Federation at its next annual session. It is not to be expected that the machinery of any Federation will meet new requirements without continued adjustment. City, county and district Federations were unheard of when the constitution of K. S. S. T. was adopted.

Arrangements for the annual meeting to be held in Leavenworth next May were found to be already well under way, and the event promises to be more than usually pleasant and profitable. The Social Science Club, from which the State Federation is descended was formed in Leavenworth, and held many delightful meetings there. Mrs. Mary Y. Gray of Kansas City, Kansas, was its first president. A request was sent to the executive board from the club women of Leavenworth that Mrs. Gray be asked to respond to the address of welcome at the next annual meeting May 1901. This request was unanimously acceded to.

On Thursday Mrs. E. W. Snyder gave a reception to the club women of the city in honor of the members of the executive board.

On Monday afternoon, 7th inst, the state president, Mrs. James Humphrey, addressed the Art League and invited clubs on the subject of "Club Loyalty."

The third annual meeting of the Third District Federation of Clubs was held at Chanute on the 25th and 26th of September. Mrs. S. F. Grubb is president of this body and her long experience as state president of W. C. T. U. gives her an ease and confidence in presiding which materially assisted the speakers and readers on the program. Much wisdom had been shown in the selection of topics for discussion, and care taken that there should be an occasional ripple of humor to break the monotony.

"Shall the egoistic control club life to the prejudice of the altruistic?" "Are women's clubs beneficial factors in home life?" were questions that brought out some excellent impromptu speeches.

The reports from the clubs showed activity and zeal not only in literary but in civic work. Every club seemed to have in view the betterment of social conditions. Mrs. S. A. Halderman of Girard was elected president for the ensuing year.

The City Federation of Topeka is composed of thirty-two very active and energetic clubs, all working harmoniously for the advancement of the city's interest along the lines which alone can give soul to a community. During the past two years they have entirely transformed the city schools, which are now not only comfortable, but beautiful. Working with the school board and Superintendent Davidson they have aroused such an interest in the decoration of the school rooms that more and more pictures are being sent in by patrons to be hung upon the artistically tinted walls. The teachers testify that the changes made here had a most beneficial influence on the deportment of pupils, making them more refined in manner and neater in personal appearance, as well as more studious.

Fraulein Stollé has been engaged by the school board and the City Federation of Clubs to give her art lectures and exhibition of pictures in Topeka early in November.

Mrs. A. H. Thompson is president of the very successful Federation and has guided it wisely. The meetings of the Federation once in two months are well ordered, the morning meeting for business and the afternoon for a program of general interest. The last meeting, Oct. 4th, was given to "Early Kansas History," and awakened much enthusiasm. A paper by Mrs. Kingman, a pioneer, was read by Mrs. Garver. It gave an account of the trials and perils of the Haller family, who suffered much from the hands of bitter pro-slavery partisans. Mrs. Dr. Fischer of Lawrence then related the story of how she saved her husband's life at the time of the Quantrell raid. She was listened to with rapt attention.

Both of these numbers led up in an artistic way to the address of the afternoon, which was given by the state president, Mrs. James Humphrey, subject, "The Women, the Homes and the Social Life of Early Kansas."

MAINE.

The ninth annual meeting of the Maine Federation was held at Rockland, October 11 and 12, opening with a reception Wednesday evening, the 19th. The Methebesec, the Shakespeare and the Twilight clubs of Rockland acted as hostesses and Wednesday evening the reception was given by these clubs in honor of the executive board of the Federation, invited guests, delegates and visitors in the commodious hall of the Odd Fellows. Here the cordiality and hospitality of the Rockland ladies was shown. Everywhere was evidence of their labor for the pleasure of their guests. The decorations were noticeably beautiful and artistic. Autumn leaves brightened the walls and the delicate asparagus ferns, the chandeliers, while everywhere was the pine—where there wasn't a Pine Tree woman.

It was a great success, being so largely attended that the halls were full to overflowing, and in dressiness the most elegant affair in the history of this Federation. Nearly everyone wore evening dress.

The business session opened Thursday at the Universalist church of Immanuel, with nearly three hundred in attendance. At 9.30 the president, Mrs. Florence Collins Porter of Caribou called the meeting to order. After the invocation by Rev. R. W. Van Kirk, pastor of the First Baptist church of Rockland, the appointment of the committees was made by the chair.

For the Methebesec club, Mrs. Annie F. Simmons, the president, made a charming speech of welcome for the three entertaining clubs, which was but a verbal expression of the unspar-

ing hospitality of the Rockland ladies. In it she recognized the lofty ideals of friendship and helpfulness which characterize the Maine Federation.

Miss Lucia H. Connor of Fairfield, the vice-president of the Federation, responded in a bright manner, closing with a happy quotation from Kate Upson Clark that the Federation hoped the members of the Rockland Club would feel "as sorry to have us go as we are to leave."

In the president's address, Mrs. Porter touched slightly upon the questions of importance to be discussed in the later sessions. She spoke of the intellectual stimulus of the women's clubs, especially in the small towns; of the high ideal for the Federation to stand for reforms, "to help a cause that needs assistance, to right a wrong that needs resistance," in other words, as she puts it, "reform in education and education in reform." She referred to the good work done in other states of the Union, the young Citizens' League in Westbrook, the Consumers' League, which protests against the sweating system in production, and general education and protective work such as that of the New Jersey club, which is raising \$500,000 for preserving the Hudson pallsades, and the California club women, who are trying to protect the large Redwood trees, the Minnesota forest reserve, the Kentucky libraries for the mountaineers and the Maine travelling library.

Mrs. Porter said she felt the question of the New England Federation was an especially pertinent one for discussion and said the presidents of the Connecticut and New Hampshire Federations had indicated by letters their sympathy with the movement.

Mrs. Porter's closing words were touching, for she stated her decision to make her future home in Los Angeles, California. She paid a high tribute to the Maine women and hoped she might welcome the Maine delegation at the next biennial in California. As she sat down the ladies of the Federation came to their feet, one and all, recognizing enthusiastically their appreciation of the splendid woman who retires this year.

Mrs. Abbie R. Hall, chairman of the committee on credentials, read the list of delegates and the chair announced the request for admission of one new club to the Federation, the Pinerian of Presque Isle. The club was admitted.

In the absence of Mrs. Camilla C. H. Grimes of Caribou, who returned home Wednesday night on account of the financial loss sustained by her husband in the destruction of large property by fire, Miss Inez A. Blanchard of Portland read her report, as corresponding secretary of the Federation. She mentioned the Westbrook meeting, the session of the executive board in Bangor, and stated that there were 98 clubs in the Federation and 4592 club women last year. Three were admitted, one reinstated and six retired. Miss Inez Blanchard of Portland, as treasurer, stated the balance in the treasury at the close of the present club year as \$52.66.

Mrs. Ida F. Newell of Lewiston, as chairman of the reciprocity bureau, announced the new catalogues of papers which she prepared at much labor and expenditure of time. The call for papers is more than the supply and Mrs. Newell urged the clubs to send in valuable papers to this bureau in the future.

Thursday afternoon Miss Connor opened the discussion on the "New England Federation of Clubs." Mrs. George Frye, Mrs. Helen Coffin Beade and Mrs. Flagg were among the speakers. The matter was referred to the midwinter session at Augusta for further consideration.

One of the treats of this season, looked forward to by all the ladies, was the talk given by Miss Kate Furbish of Brunswick, a scholar and botanist, well known all over Maine and out of the state. She is an artist, as well, and uses her water

colors to aid her in her careful and extensive botanical investigations. She has analyzed, pressed, mounted and painted in water color over 1500 specimens of the Maine flora. The three previous years she worked near Poland Spring, gathering the collection on exhibition there.

Thursday afternoon Miss Furbush spoke on the "Wild Flowers; Useful and Ornamental." It was an instructive paper and the evident love of the woman for her work and the exhibit of some water color sketches made the half hour of great interest and value.

Mrs Annie O. Clark of Portland, chairman of the educational department, gave a valuable and comprehensive paper for her department, which certainly is one of the most important in the Federation. The whole tone of it betokened the progressive spirit in the Maine clubs, their high ideals in living for others, and cultivating public spiritedness. Through this department a thousand leaflets and circulars of Librarian Carver's have been distributed in and out of the state upon educational work.

Representing a sub-division in educational work, Mrs. Porter called upon Mrs. Estabrook of Orono, who made special mention of the state travelling libraries. Mrs. Beede of Bangor spoke helpfully in reference to giving classic literature to children, material which they can use later in life rather than non-essentials.

From the Biennial meeting at Milwaukee the papers were given, first on the business side by Mrs. Fannie C. Brown of Portland, and next on the social side by Mrs. Carrie E. Kendrick.

Miss Quincy of Los Angeles, Cal., a Maine woman, formerly connected with the Travellers' Club in Portland, spoke briefly of the pretty work done by the Oregon, Arizona and Alaskan Indian women.

A motion was carried that a letter of sympathy be sent to Miss Nellie Elizabeth Marston of Monmouth, who is at the Maine General Hospital for treatment. Miss Marston was the last state chairman of correspondence for the General Federation.

Miss Foster read a paper on "Objectionable Advertising," written by Miss Isabel T. Ray of Westbrook. Some of the ideas presented were as follows:

It is the offense to good taste and to good art to which objection may be made, why faces distorted by pain and pictures of snakes and animals so repulsive be used to advertise certain articles is incomprehensible. Truth is beauty and beauty truth. The first mission of pictured art is to rouse our feelings. Some pictures employed in advertising are averse to canons of good taste—or worse—to good morals. One bad picture does more harm than a half-dozen bad books. The youth seizes the former instantaneously. The impression is indelible. A second objection is made to the writing of written advertisements for patent medicines. A newspaper that goes into the home should be such that every boy and girl may read every word of it.

Newspapers must lead in reform. Editors are as a rule usually anxious to remove obnoxious advertisements as soon as objection is made. The fault is not with the sign poster nor wholly with the advertisers, but in the lack of public spirit. The public should compel advertisers to keep in proper channels both in respect to pictures and to the wording of the advertisements.

No discussion of this question occurred.

It was voted to send a telegram of greetings to Mrs. Rebecca T. Lowe of Atlanta, Georgia.

Thursday evening Mr. Walter Sargent of the Massachu-

setts Normal Art School in Boston lectured upon "The Land of Enchantment," with illustrations.

The importance of the Friday morning session lay in the election of officers for the ensuing year. By the present method of election the nominating committee, Mrs. E. W. Hall of Waterville, Mrs. Nicholas Fessenden of Fort Fairfield, Mrs. Helen Coffin Beede of Bangor, Mrs. Annie F. Simmons of Rockland and Mrs. Asa Durrell of Saco, sent the list which they had chosen to the individual clubs in the state. So when the matter of the election of officers was brought up everyone knew the candidates.

No changes were made from this list and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Anna Sargent Hunt of Augusta; vice-president, Mrs. G. D. Armstrong of Lewiston; recording secretary, Mrs. Lottie Lawry of Portland; treasurer, Miss Inez Blanchard of Portland, who held this position last year. Mrs. Hunt chose Mrs. Frank R. Partridge of Augusta as corresponding secretary.

Mrs. Hunt, who succeeds Mrs. Porter in the presidency, is a woman of much distinction, whose energetic nature has led her into varied active work of a public nature. The Federation is to be congratulated upon choosing one so well fitted for the position and a woman of that refinement and culture which she possesses, honoring her with the highest gift in its power.

MARYLAND.

In the newly formed Federation of Maryland the president has just sent the following letter to the federated clubs of Maryland:

At a meeting of the board of directors the president was requested to send a circular letter to the Federation of Clubs in order to call their attention to subjects of common interest, and to suggest united action. These suggestions are, however, not meant to interfere with the individuality or special aims of any of the clubs. The object is not so much to point out new

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fields of activity as to use the advantages of Federation to bring the clubs into relation with state interests in which they can co-operate, and to avail themselves of existing conditions.

Good Roads.—Chief among these interests is the state movement in favor of good roads, of which Prof. H. F. Reid of the Johns Hopkins University is chairman. He will be very glad to co-operate with any clubs interested in this important question, in which women can assist greatly in arousing public opinion as to the wretched condition of our roads and the necessity of securing adequate appropriations to improve them. The ultimate economy to farming interests, and the increased facilities of intercourse should appeal to all women.

Public Schools.—The improvement of the condition of the county public schools is a matter of prime importance to the state. The condition of the public schools of Baltimore City has engaged the attention of club women in that city, and it is hoped that this interest will spread throughout the state. The sanitary conditions of buildings, their ventilation and heating, the qualifications of the teachers, the introduction of nature study, of household science for girls, and of manual training for boys, are all subjects of especial interest to women. The work already done by some of the clubs in these directions can be helpful to the others.

Art in Public Schools.—The Municipal Art League of Baltimore is introducing examples of the best art into the public schools of Baltimore, and would be glad to share its experience with any of the committees in the other towns of Maryland.

Travelling Libraries.—We hope to see started in the near future, a movement towards the establishment of a liberal state travelling library, by which a collection of good books, packed in a suitable case, will be sent to any country store, postoffice, school house, convenient residence, or other proper place in any neighborhood desiring it, to be used by the community as a circulating library.

Children's Aid Society.—Clubs interested in philanthropic work will find it interesting to co-operate with the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society, 301 North Charles street, which places out children in homes throughout the counties, and which will be extremely glad to co-operate with the ladies who would interest themselves in looking after these children.

Historical Records.—The success of patriotic societies in other states in preserving colonial and historical records and antiquities has been large; and there is a great opportunity for Women's Clubs to unite in this movement in Maryland, which, as one of the original colonies, is interesting historically, but where sufficient attention has not been given either to the preservation or study of such remains.

Concert Tours.—The Peabody Institute began a series of concert tours in the towns of Maryland, and it is suggested that clubs can provide much entertainment for themselves and others by inviting attention to their localities. This can easily be done by applying to Miss May Evans, 17 E. Centre street, Baltimore.

Household Science.—Questions which concern home life, scientifically considered, are engaging the attention of women's clubs all over the country; and concerted action and intelligent discussion can do much to promote progress in this direction. The School for Housekeeping, 45 St. Botolph street, Boston, the course of which includes house sanitation, hygiene of childhood, house architecture, home economics, etc., has been endorsed by the National Federation of clubs, and one of the Maryland clubs supported a scholarship there last winter. The Household Science Section of the Arundell Club, Mrs. J. J. Abel, chairman, is very large and active, and its

members will gladly co-operate with other clubs.

We have thus briefly suggested a few matters of common interest which are already started, and in which, therefore, it would be easier for the clubs themselves to work, and which would likewise be a help to the communities in which women's clubs are formed.

Committees.—The following committees have been formed in the State Federation: Reciprocity bureau, Mrs. Benjamin Cockran, 1411 Eutaw Place, chairman; this committee has in charge the publications of the State Federation; also any publications of individual clubs which are of common interest. It will aim to keep a record of any interesting organizations, such as the League for Social Service in New York, Dr. Josiah Strong, president, which distributes pamphlets on public events. It will publish from time to time reprints of articles on subjects of interest to the clubs, and will furnish them at cost price.

Educational Committee.—The educational committee will not only keep a record of the educational advantages of clubs, but will be prepared to furnish information in regard to Chatauqua Reading Circles, correspondence courses in various universities, especially the University of Chicago, the publications of the United States Bureau of Education, etc., Miss Heubeck, Athol avenue, Station D, Baltimore, chairman.

Committee on Constitution.—Mrs. Chas. M. Lanahan, 2116 Maryland avenue, Baltimore, chairman:

In the near future committees on the formation of clubsvillage improvements, and household science will be formed.

The officers and chairman will be glad to receive suggestions from the federated clubs.

The board of directors sends a cordial greeting to the clubs, and hopes that each club will feel the benefit of union and co-operation.

Elizabeth King Ellicott,
President.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The beautiful college town of Amherst was taken possession of by a multitude of women October 17 and 18, the dates of the fall meeting of the State Federation. Most of the club women went up from Boston on the morning train of the 17th and there were various luncheons and dinners given at houses of the members of the hostess club, which were important factors in promoting the sociability that makes these club meetings red letter days for all who take part in them.

In the evening at the town hall came the first formal meeting of the Federation. Singing by the Amherst College Glee Club was the first item on the program. Then followed an address of welcome by Mrs. Lillian W. Grosvenor, president of the Amherst Woman's Club. To this Miss O. M. E. Rowe, president of the State Federation, responded in the graceful way peculiar to herself. There should have been a delivery of greetings by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe at this point, but she was unequal to the journey up there, and so came next the introduction of the subject of the conference, "Our Opportunities and Responsibilities in the Modern World," the presentation speech being made by Miss Georgia A. Bacon, president of the Worcester Woman's Club and chairman of the committee of arrangements, who said that as the women's clubs recognize the value and importance of social service it was thought fitting that the first meeting of the year should strike the keynote of our opportunities and responsibilities.

The address by Samuel McCune Lindsay, professor of sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, was upon the "Training for Social Service." One of the aims of the Federa-

tion is to promote social service in all its phases, and this address of Professor Lindsay was of a stimulating and helpful kind along this line. It will be presented in a subsequent number of *The Club Woman*. A discussion of the ideas presented was opened by President Harris of Amherst, who said he had never joined a woman's club, but had observed them and listened to them and felt they had not yet recognized entirely their responsibilities or risen fully to their opportunities. They had not yet settled the question of domestic service, or even hardly grappled with the problem, though he had never known of a man's club discussing the great subject before the conference, yet he believed fully in his down-trodden sex, and was of the opinion that if the men of clubs should take up the solution of the problem of domestic service they would settle it in at least three generations; but many generations of women dealing with it are no nearer the satisfactory settlement. He advanced the idea also, of a "clearing house" arrangement for the visiting problem. Prof. Grosvenor of the Amherst faculty made a felicitous little speech, and Prof. Tyler argued that the problem was one of simple attention to the things nearest at hand. President Walker of the agricultural college closed the discussion in very complimentary fashion. Singing from the Federation song book and of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" by the entire audience, led by the Amherst College Glee Club, ended the literary and musical exercises.

Following these a reception was held, Miss Rowe, Mrs. Grosvenor and other officers being in the line, and during the reception light refreshments were served and the glee club sang.

On Thursday morning at 8 o'clock Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, so well known among the women's clubs, and wife of Prof. David Todd, who occupies the chair of astronomy in Amherst College, gave a breakfast to the State Federation officers and sixty other invited guests at her beautiful home, Observatory House. Besides the Federation Board and a host of well known club women, Dr. George S. Harris, president of Amherst College, and his wife, the secretary and treasurer of the college, Mrs. George W. Cable, and other prominent Amherst people, were there. The house is a spacious one, filled with beautiful things, and the visitors greatly enjoyed, after the breakfast was served, being allowed to look over the beautiful furnishings and curious valuables which she has gathered during her wanderings in foreign lands.

At 9 o'clock at the town hall came the first and only formal meeting of the day, beginning very properly with singing from the Federation Song Book. Then followed short sketches of the Federation's work—in its different branches. Mrs. Electa N. L. Walton of the committee on education reported vacation schools maintained by 25 clubs; manual training schools maintained by several clubs; kindergartens, sewing schools, sanitary inspection of schoolhouses and their cleaning, done by clubs; many clubs, she said, have taken up the work of providing artistic decorations for school rooms, and fine work is done along educational lines by the clubs all over the state.

Mrs. Caroline Stone Atherton of Roxbury presented the report of the social service committee: Those clubs which have worked for a curfew law find opposition among the very people whose children would be most benefited by the ordinance. Several clubs have secured the passage of the law in their towns, and others are working for it. A great many of the clubs have taken steps toward establishing branches of the Stamp Savings Society. The clubs worked successfully for the passage of the law making 58 hours the working week for women and children in mercantile establishments. The work of

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the consumers' league has been warmly taken up by the clubs, branches known as "co-operating committees" having been established by several.

For public improvement the Massachusetts clubs have done much in the way of tree, shrub and vine planting, in the inculcation of observance of Patriots' day and Arbor day by the school children, in the decoration of town and city squares, in the preservation of birds and the destroying of caterpillars' nests, and in many other ways, finding nearly always a spirit of co-operation among the selectmen and councils.

The social service committee itself has sent Miss Helen M. Cole to the Sherborn prison for women to read and expound the Bible to them. It maintains two finely illustrated lectures for the use of the clubs, one on "The Metropolitan Park System," the other on "Village Improvement." Over 100 inquiries have come to this committee from various parts of the country as to its work, and the Federations of California, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island are following the lines laid down by Massachusetts clubs in the work of social service.

For the somewhat new committee on arts and crafts Mrs. Ada W. Tillinghast of New Bedford reported. This committee encourages the work of village industries, as rug making, basket weaving, embroideries, and seeks to raise everywhere the standard of beauty in the home.

The report of the committee on civil service reform, written by Miss Perkins of Concord, was read by Miss Helen A. Whittier of Lowell.

The address of the morning was an important one, inasmuch as it was presented by one having both high ideals and practical experience in the carrying out of its purports and because it is a topic uppermost in the minds of many who have the betterment of "the other half" at heart. It was called "The

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Development and Significance of Recreation Among the Poor."

Mrs. Vladimir Sienkhovitch was the speaker. Mrs. Sienkhovitch, as Miss Kingsbury, was the first American woman to take honors at a German university.

Among other things Mrs. Sienkhovitch said that human society would be but a very poor thing if all its members strove for were but the satisfaction of the primitive desires of hunger, love and protection from weather. There are other functions of the individual than these. There is prevalent the idea that all that is needed among the poor is thrift on the one hand and more energy on the other. This view is disheartening to those who live among the poor. Thrift is so limited in scope as to be practically a negative quantity. When a man knows that he is earning as much as he can, and that that amount barely suffices to keep his family going, how narrow are the possibilities of saving. A man saves with zeal if he believes he can rise to a different level of life, but that is not possible in the tenement. Mrs. Sienkhovitch pointed out the value of the play element in development of independence and fair play. She said that no city or state can afford to allow any portion of its organic whole to grow up in weakness or in crime; that individual effort alone can never furnish those opportunities of a full life that alone will create a healthy race and good citizens; that it is the duty of the state or city to strengthen its weak spots by furnishing means of general betterment, and especially facilities for recreation.

The discussion following was opened by Prof. Mary A. Jordan of Smith College. Mrs. Bailey of London, the mother of Mrs. Georg Henschel, who is a member of the Society of American Women in London, was introduced and gave a short account of her club. Prof. Stanton Coit of London, the head of the famous Toynbee Hall, made an interesting address, urging the club women to act as lay preachers, to talk to the

masses, putting ever before them high ideals. He advised the club women in their work of social service not to go to the lowest depths—that belongs to the special workers who have studied and learned how to deal with the appetites and brutalities of the submerged. But the club woman can always preach the gospel of purity, loftiness, nobility.

After the parting song the convention adjourned, and luncheon was served by the hostess club in a neighboring church vestry. For some reason the committee had placed the opening hour of the session at 9 o'clock, just sixty minutes earlier than it had ever been before; consequently there was a whole hour left over at the end of luncheon which the visitors used in beholding the beauties of one of Massachusetts' most beautiful towns.

MINNESOTA.

The sixth annual meeting of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs was held at Duluth, October 2, 3, 4 and 5.

After a meeting of a kind like this, it is sometimes said, "Its results were very successful." We should hesitate, however, to say that, for, however pleasant or profitable the meetings themselves may have proved to those present, it would seem to us that the results to be hoped for are too far-reaching to be seen or estimated now. Results can only come from the seed thoughts and ideas taken away from these meetings by the delegates to their own clubs and their own towns, as seed time must always necessarily precede the harvest. The meeting can be called, however, an unqualified success in the numbers attending, the deep interest in the subjects handled, and in the social pleasure derived. It has been unique in one respect in the history of the Minnesota Federation, in that the Duluth women desired to entertain all visitors in their homes, and the charming hospitality of these three days will never be forgotten by the recipients.

Many other things seem noteworthy as indicating the progress of women in conducting such conventions as this; the earnestness of the speakers, untinged by bitterness, however, or unkind personalities, the firm but wise rulings of the president, so gracefully received in nearly every case, even by those ruled against, and the disposition evinced by house and chair to adhere strictly to the business in hand, and to the lines so wisely laid down by the program committee, without digression into side issues. The first session on Tuesday afternoon was made up of reports of officers and standing committees. The Federation has now grown so large, consisting of 140 clubs, that it does not seem feasible for each club to report individual work and progress; so each standing committee has made a great effort to learn what has been accomplished along its own lines, thus making this session, not a set of dry and uninteresting statistics, but rather a carefully compiled series of reports of work accomplished and of its practical results.

These standing committees thus reporting were as follows: Program, reciprocity, town and village improvement, libraries, music and art, mothers' clubs, state fair meetings, badge, constitution, printing, and legislation.

Tuesday evening's program consisted of some of the delightful musical selections by local talent of Duluth, by which the visitors were so charmed at every session, of the annual address of the president of the Federation, of an address on forestry by Prof. C. A. A. Schenck, in charge of forestry on the Vanderbilt estate at Biltmore, N. C., and a very earnest plea by Prof. Maria Sanford of the Minnesota State University, in favor of the "Proposed Park Reserve." Mrs. Williams treated the question of woman's broadening sphere very happily, quot-

ing the remark that she "has known when to take the occasion by the hand, make the bounds of freedom wider yet, grasp the skirts of happy chance, and breast the blows of circumstances." She spoke of the fact that the cry of the human is heard making common cause today—one for all and all for one—every home protected or endangered by every other home.

Prof. Schenck's address was an able exposition of the science of forestry, from the standpoint of an expert, and was exceedingly interesting, since he appealed to the practical and the sentimental alike. Prof. Sanford was thrillingly eloquent in her plea for the vexed question of a national park in Minnesota, and while her audience was strongly divided on the question, all alike enjoyed her eager advocacy of the cause she so thoroughly champions.

Wednesday's program contained quite as much of vital interest to the women as that of the preceding day. A symposium of reports of the Milwaukee biennial from different standpoints, was greatly enjoyed, both by those who attended that meeting, and those who did not. Mrs. C. M. Loring gave a very interesting resume of the work and aims of the Consumers' League, and told of the establishment of the strong branch association in Minnesota.

The afternoon session was devoted to the subject of education, under the three heads of "Ethical Education of Children" by Mrs. E. G. Butts of Stillwater, "Adult Education" by Mrs. F. S. Allen of Dodge Center, and "Is College Education the Best Preparation for Life?" by Prof. Charles Alden Smith principal of the Duluth high school. Prof. Smith's strong argument in favor of college education was finally clinched, when he answered in reply to some question addressed to him, in few words, but with whole volumes of meaning, "Madam, my wife is a college bred woman."

The other two papers were from broadest standpoints, and were handled most powerfully. No adequate resume can be given of many of these addresses. We would that every reader of The Club Woman could read them for herself in their entirety.

Only a portion of the officers are elected each year, and in the evening meeting, so ably presided over by the beloved honorary president, Miss Margaret Evans, the newly elected officers were introduced to the Federation, and responded happily to their enthusiastic reception. Perhaps it would be an invidious comparison to say that the program committee had reserved their best to the last, yet surely nothing could be better than the address by Mrs. G. O. Welch of Fergus Falls on "The Economy of Reserve," and the one by the Federation's honored guest, Mrs. Charles S. Morris of Wisconsin, ex-president of the Wisconsin Federation.

On Wednesday evening a charming reception was extended to the visiting women by the Duluth clubs, at the residence of Mr. G. G. Hartley, and much informal entertaining was tendered the guests during the entire three days of the meeting. Friday forenoon was to have been devoted to a short executive session and then a drive, but the weather proving unfavorable for the latter the business extended itself throughout the entire morning, and the noon trains bore away the majority of the visitors from this charming city.

In concluding this report I would like to speak of one little matter which shows what club work does for women. Two dressmakers, members of one of the Duluth clubs, took a vacation from their work during these meetings, and jointly with the young women from the so called "society set," acted as ushers at the meetings, and looked after the comfort of the guests. Are we not reaching the true equality of humanity in our club work?

We can do no better here than to quote from a Duluth ed-



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itorial on the subject of the Federation. "In looking for the secret cause of trouble and tragedy the French say: 'Cherchez la femme.' In America when you look for the beginning of most better things that have been brought about, you may borrow the phrase, and again say 'cherchez la femme.' Here's more power to the Minnesota State Federation of Women's Clubs."

NEBRASKA.

The sixth annual convention of the N. F. W. C., which was held at Lincoln, October 9 to 12, was the largest and most inspiring in its history. It was especially notable for the number of brilliant speakers who addressed its meetings. The best talent of the Federation appeared on the program. The delegates also heard the chancellor of the university and three gifted women from other states. The presence of Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker at all the meetings was inspiring and of immense assistance, as she spoke informally on many subjects. Mrs. Susa Young Gates of Utah also added to the lustre of the conversation and Miss Alice French cast a radiance around it through which only rose-colored views can now be obtained.

There was a marked improvement in the conduct of the programs and business of this convention. Business was dispatched with promptness and in most instances speakers were kept to their allotted time. However, the programs were too crowded, and it is to be hoped that some of our guests have not had their mental digestion ruined forever. It is the same old criticism which has attached to every biennial meeting of the General Federation. It would seem we are not quick to learn from experience.

The making of programs is a science. If the program committee and the sub chairmen were eligible for reappoint-

ment, an ideal outline might be expected for another season. The chairman remarked that this was undoubtedly the best program ever given at a convention, which was true; the only mistake was in the superabundance of the feast. Another time these ladies would correct that. A new committee will probably err in the same manner unless they heed this warning.

It was a great pleasure and profit to have Mrs. S. S. Decker of Denver with us. She was promptly in her seat for the opening meeting, declaring that the proper way to enjoy a convention is to take it in from beginning to end. The programs were in charge of the following standing committees: Industrial, household economics, educational, music, art. Each committee was held responsible for its own program and here was where the mistake occurred. Each chairman was so full of her own special department, so convinced of its supreme importance that unconsciously she prepared a program that could easily have furnished entertainment for the two days allotted programs. It seems discourteous in the extreme to complain of receiving too much when the quality of all was so good. But the speakers followed in such lengthy succession from morning until late at night that many a delegate inwardly recoiled from hearing another idea, no matter how wholesome and practical. These crowded programs must be corrected.

The social life of the week has revolved about the club convention. In spite of the multiplicity of club papers, addresses and discussions, the delegates found many an opportunity to slip away to a luncheon or tea drinking with friends. Many of the delegates had personal friends in the city who naturally offered them some hospitality, mostly of an informal nature. The reception Wednesday night at the governor's mansion was the only large event of the week. It was a pleasure to the strangers to see the official residence provided for the governor of the state, and they were also pleased to meet the governor and Mrs. Poynter personally. The presence of Mrs. Decker added lustre to the occasion. It was a brilliant reception, and there can be no brilliancy without a crowd, so that those who were slightly smothered at the entrance need offer no complaints. The only mistake was in not allowing the guests egress through another doorway.

A series of dinners and luncheons in honor of Mrs. Decker and Miss French were given during the week.

A telegram from Miss French announcing her inability to arrive at Lincoln until Friday cancelled her engagement, as the convention was to adjourn at noon on Friday. Great, therefore was our pleasure when she arrived unexpectedly before noon while the ladies were waiting to hear the result of the balloting. Even election excitement paled in comparison with the excitement aroused by her presence. And when she spoke her apologies in the wittiest, kindest words the heart of every woman was won. Miss French has long been famous as a writer but those who heard her yesterday feel that she is equally great as an orator. Her irresistible humor, the inimitable dialect of her stories and the wholesome strength of her counsel can only be characterized as "great."

In response to a request from the convention Mrs. William Jennings Bryan received the club visitors and delegates at her home. The pleasantest rooms were daintily decorated

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with meteor roses and about 200 women paid their respects to Mrs. Bryan, who was most cordial and gracious. She was dressed in a pretty gown of black taffeta, trimmed with jet. She is one of the pioneer club workers of Lincoln, beloved and respected by all who know her. Mrs. Clelans, president of the North Omaha Women's (colored) club, made a strong appeal for the women of her race. She won the sympathy of the audience and was heartily applauded. Mrs. Clelans asked the delegates to organize clubs among the colored women of their towns and assist them in their mental and spiritual growth. She said her people were misunderstood. "We are not asking for parlor equality, but to be taken into your hearts as human beings, and it is your duty to make your neighbor better be he black as the ace of spades." The unaffected eloquence of the speaker was felt by all and many delegates promised assistance in the work.

The following state officers for the coming year were elected: President, Mrs. Draper Smith of Omaha; vice-president, Mrs. Minnie Durland of Norfolk; recording secretary, Miss McCarn of Fremont; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Emma Neely of Omaha; treasurer, Mrs. George Cross of Fairbury; auditor, Mrs. Emma Page of Syracuse; librarian, Mrs. Belle Stoutenborough of Plattsmouth. The Nebraska secretary for the G. F. W. C. is Louisa L. Ricketts, whose address is Lincoln, Nebraska.

L. L. R.

NEW JERSEY

The sixth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Federation of Woman's Clubs was held in Newark, at the High Street Presbyterian Church, at 10 a. m., on Friday, October 26. The invitation was extended by the following clubs of Newark: Current Topics, Philitscipoma, Saturday Club, Sesame, Half Hour Reading Club, Ray Palmer, Travelers', Philomathean, Working Girls' Club, and the New Jersey State Division of the International Sunshine Society.

A reception was tendered the delegates and officers the previous evening. The meeting of the Federation on Friday consisted of three sessions, morning, afternoon and evening. A fuller report will be given later.

The State Department of Town Improvements has recently issued a circular which embraces such questions as: Are you interested in play-grounds; in vacation schools; work rooms; employment bureaus? Are you investigating tenements? Are you bettering the condition of women and children in stores and factories, in almshouses, asylums and jails?

Also are you working for the law prohibiting expectoration in street cars and other public places? the sale of lottery packages and brandy-drops to children?

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Many prominent club women have found it of great and vital value to them in their every-day life and in their work, and are today circulating it in large numbers. One, known to all, has recently said: "I wish every club woman in the land would buy and live by 'In Tune with the Infinite.'"

I know of nothing in the entire range of literature more calculated to inspire the young than the "Life Books," and to renew the soul in young and old.—*From a Reader.*

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Mr. Trine can write well upon such topics as this. He is alive, vigorous, cheery, confident. *** The work has distinctiveness in its style and method.—*Literary World, London.*

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NEW YORK.

The New York State Federation meets for its annual convention at Albany in the assembly chamber at the capitol, on November 13, 14, 15 and 16. The headquarters of the Federation will be at the Hotel Ten Eyck, where, and at the Kenmore, special rates have been secured. The program includes a wide variety of subjects. In addition to the usual departments of art, philanthropy, literature, music, press, and the drama, several others not always included in these programs will be presented.

Civil-Service Reform will have an hour at one of the sessions, the chairman of the committee in charge being Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Woman's Auxiliary, C. S. R. A., New York. "Fireside Travels" is a topic in charge of Mrs. Waldo Rich of the Travellers-at-Home Club, Saratoga. "Unusual Occupations for Women" has a place with Miss Anna M. Jones of Post Parliament, New York, as chairman. "Progress in Club Work" is under the care of Mrs. Edwin Knowles of Chiropean, Brooklyn. "The Preservation of Birds" will be considered by a committee of which Miss E. C. Tuck of Buffalo is chairman. Mrs. Philip Carpenter of the Women Lawyers' Club has charge of the law hour, and Mrs. James Scrimgeour of the Health Protective Association of Brooklyn heads the Committee on Civics. "Progressive Science," "Child Study in the Home," and "Preservation of the Palisades" are in charge, respectively, of Mrs. E. A. Greeley of New York, Mrs. E. H. Merrell of Syracuse, and Miss E. B. Vermilye of Englewood.

The session devoted to art will undoubtedly prove of special interest, as the chairman of the committee is Mrs. A. H. Brockway of the Woman's Club, Brooklyn. Mrs. Brockway is a member of the Art Committee of the General Federation, which was responsible for the brilliant evenings and exhibit at the Milwaukee biennial. The usual informal discussions which have been a feature of Federation meetings, notably since Mrs. Helmuth has been at their head, have been amply arranged for and are likely to prove as interesting and suggestive as usual.

OREGON.

Club work is being taken up again, all along the line. October found us refreshed after the long vacation, and ready for the new club year.

The work of our Federation committee of the library department is perhaps the most prominent at this time, though the domestic science work is a close second. Our library committee has a chairman, Mrs. S. A. Evans, who takes no vaca-

tion, and during the summer months her work of arousing public sentiment in regard to the needs of our own state, of library legislation was vigorously pushed. A number of the towns having clubs were visited, special meetings called, and library interests discussed. This work will go on during the fall months before the meeting of the state legislature.

In the line of domestic science we are working for the appointment of a woman on the board of regents in our state agricultural college. Nearly all of the clubs in the Federation devote some days of the club year to the study of domestic science, with practical illustrations.

New clubs have come into the Federation since the June meeting, and there is a call from towns where no clubs exist for information and help along lines.

The Oregon Federation has made application for membership in the General Federation, and we hope to see Oregon in the long list of G. F. in an early issue of *The Club Woman*. The board of directors voted to send a copy of the September Club Woman to every club in the state, and the papers were sent out with copies of the State Federation constitution as amended by the convention.

If subscriptions to your valuable paper do not follow—well, we shall try something else, for without *The Club Woman* the club is bound to live far below its privileges.

Adelia D. Wade.

TENNESSEE.

Two clubs in Johnson City and one in Knoxville have joined the State Federation within the last month, while three travelling libraries have been added to the list, two by the women's clubs of Chattanooga and one by the clubs of Johnson City, making a total of 25 circulating free libraries in this state.

An art department has been added to the State Federation work on education. Its object is to promote cultivation of art in the public schools.

With Mrs. Slater of Memphis, chairman of the compulsory education department in the State Federation, actively at work pushing the bill to provide for compulsory education, the women's clubs of Tennessee are enthusiastically at work all along the line, and this winter work promises to produce great improvements, general and local, in the public schools of our state. Mrs. Slater is working especially with members of the state legislature endeavoring to get their support for the compulsory education bill which will be presented, and from the encouragement she is meeting she feels assured of success.

The women's clubs of Harriman are an inspiration to the whole state. Following this improvements of the streets and

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public buildings of this little city, came a call for a mass meeting of citizens to be held on the 22d of October, when the needs of the public schools of their town were discussed and plans formulated for their improvement.

Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, state president of federated clubs, addressed this meeting on "Open Doors in Education."

Mrs. Perkins has been engaged by the clubs in several small towns to visit them and deliver her illustrated lecture on the Passion Play and on Art. Having visited Oberammergau and the art centres of Europe after completing a college course she is eminently fitted to make these lectures very instructive, and by them not only to advance the educational interests of the state, but to promote the interests of club work and make her term of office replete with success. C. R. Greer.

WISCONSIN.

The fourth annual convention of the Wisconsin Federation will meet in Racine, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 7, 8 and 9, by invitation of the Woman's Club of that city.

The convention will hold eight meetings in Guild Hall, the session beginning at half past 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The first morning will be given over to the president's address, reports of various officers, district vice-presidents and the credential committee. The second morning there will be additional reports given by the chairmen of the various standing committees. The third morning will be devoted to the election of officers, and any miscellaneous business that may come before the convention.

The meeting on Wednesday afternoon will be devoted to educational interests, brief talks being given on educational subjects by a number of well known Wisconsin club women. Miss Helen Winslow, editor of *The Club Woman*, will speak on "What the Club Should Mean."

For Friday a symposium on "Current Literature on the Position of Women," has been arranged. The addresses will be confined to reviews of noteworthy books and magazines of the day, and a general discussion will follow, the closing number being an address by Mrs. Elia W. Peattie of Chicago, on "The Trend of American Social Life."

On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson will speak on "Our Brains and What Ails Them." She will also recite several poems, and the literary part of the program will be interspersed with music. Thursday evening the Racine ladies will give a reception to all visiting club women and their

friends. On Friday evening, Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House will give an address, and the evening will conclude with the introduction of new officers, and report from the committee on resolutions.

Arrangements are being made for club exhibits, which will consist of year-books, calendars, programs of special meetings, photographs of club houses and interiors, and mounted pictures for schoolroom decoration.

Here is the way two bright women look upon the irrepresible Mr. Bok:

"The press of the country had been unfavorable to women and the publications devoted to her are not calculated for mental development. The one that particularly occurs to me is that edited by Mr. Bok and called the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Mr. Bok seems to think that editing a journal means illustrating the homes of our millionaires, both internally and externally, from Maine to California. He takes pleasure in showing the woman who must make \$900 a year cover the needs of her family how she could make a cosy corner with an economical outlay of \$500. What could you expect from such a source? A few cookery receipts, something about flowers, the proper frame of mind in which to go to church. That is the sort of literary stuff deemed good, or at least deemed sufficient for the American woman; a recipe, some good advice, a short story unpardonably bad, a long one, full of cheap romance, notes on how to make your old clothes go twice as far as new ones and a glimpse of the homes of the very rich. No word of the world's great progress! And Mr. Bok in attempting the solution of the very complicated problem of women and economics makes the sweeping assertion that in a very short time, they, the women, will rush back to their homes glad enough to be clothed and fed. Poor Mr. Bok! I think he must be a very young man."—Anna L. Apperson, president Nebraska Federation.

"The editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal* still fills his columns with advice to women. He seems to be in a panic lest women will come to think there is a higher calling in this world than house-keeping. Well it certainly would hurt the circulation of the *Journal* if women embraced many ideas of this kind, or any kind, but Mr. Bok need not feel discouraged, a woman is never more out of her proper sphere than a man who insists on writing editorials for women. If he can bear up under it his feminine readers will try to do the same."—Fannie I. Taylor, Editor of the *Club Owl*.

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Club women who have attended the Biennials will remember Mrs. Ottley of Atlanta and be interested to know that she has recently become a member of the Atlanta Journal's editorial staff. Mrs. Ottley is one of the most brilliant as well as the best known women of the South. She is well known as a writer of trenchant force, under the name of Passie Fenton Ottley. She is the wife of Mr. John King Ottley, a well known banker of Atlanta, and a distinguished club-woman who was one of the leading figures at Milwaukee. She was a pioneer of the club movement in the south and was the second president of the Atlanta Woman's Club.

The latest fad in underwear is the porous, light, warm and hygienic "silk sponge" that so many are finding effective in warding off rheumatism and colds. Nothing so good has ever been offered to invalids, and well people are just as much pleased with it. Silk underwear has heretofore been so highly priced that none but the really wealthy could afford it, but the silk sponge is much cheaper, while it wears even better. It can be bought by the yard and made up at home, if one likes—in which case it is as cheap as any flannel underwear and infinitely more healthful. Send a two-cent. stamp to Mrs. Briggs, 131 Tremont street, Boston, for samples.

Two women were talking together when one called the attention of the other to the view from her window, saying, "I love to look at pretty scenery, don't you?" And the other replied, "O, yes, scenery adds." Nothing "adds" to the attractiveness of a room more than one or two artistic lamps set in just the right place, and did it ever occur to you that nine-tenths of the lamps offered for sale are inartistic and inelegant?

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The establishment of the "St. Nicholas League" for young folks by the Century Co. of New York is directly in line with good club work. Mrs. Helmuth, president of the New York State Federation and well known in the G. F. W. C., says of this work in a recent letter. "I am so much pleased to know that St. Nicholas has decided to include in its valuable and interesting teaching this most important branch. I hear of nothing but commendation regarding it, and so many mothers are pleased at the prospect of improvements for their children on these lines. My little grandchildren look forward each month to the arrival of St. Nicholas with many anticipations of pleasure," and thousands of other grandchildren are in exactly the same state of mind every four weeks. Every thinking woman knows that St. Nicholas is one of the greatest educational factors in the present history of young America.

By the way, it is interesting to note that the St. Nicholas prize list of the best twenty-five books for young folks' libraries, as follows: Ivanhoe, Scott; Quentin Durward, Scott; Pathfinder, Cooper; Last of the Mohicans, Cooper; Jungle Books, Kipling; Westward Ho, Kingsley; Arabian Nights; The Rose and the Ring, Thackeray; Wonder Book, Hawthorne; A Tale of Two Cities, Dickens; Poems of Longfellow;

Works of Shakespeare; Treasure Island, Stevenson; Child's Garden of Verses, Stevenson; Tom Brown at Rugby, Hughes; Pilgrim's Progress, Bunyan; Sketch Book, Irving; The Man Without a Country, Hale; Robinson Crusoe, Defoe; Gulliver's Travels, Swift; Alice in Wonderland, Carroll; Uncle Remus, Harris; Jackanapes, Ewing; Wild Animals I Have Known, Ernest Seton-Thompson; Christmas Stories, Dickens.

I have always found the paper so valuable in every way that I do not understand how any club woman would willingly do without it.—Mrs. C. Werden Deane, Vice-President Ninth District, Wisconsin Federation.

"I want to speak to you about the privilege and necessity of taking The Club Woman, which is the official organ of the General Federation," said Charlotte Reeve Conover at the Ohio Convention. "You will find the club news there from every State in the Union, well put together and edited. You may trace your own progress in this wide movement, as well as that of all the rest of the women in the United States who are interested in it. You cannot get along without The Club Woman. The dentists have their organs; the bricklayers have theirs; the doctors have theirs; and club women cannot afford to be without an official organ through which to keep up with the movement, by reading it, and by occasionally contributing to its columns. Another thing in its favor is, that it is not offensively literary; it does not pretend to be the Century Magazine; it is perfectly frank, and perfectly sincere, a business-like periodical, conducted by a business woman. You will all find it a dollar very well spent if you subscribe for it."

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